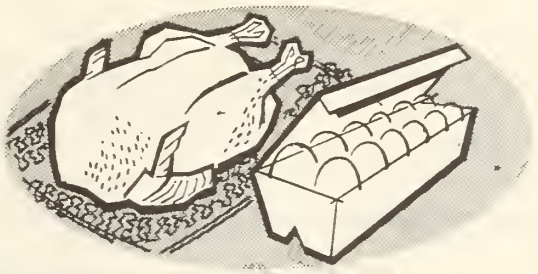
Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Reserve
1.9
EC 752F
PES

1967 OUTLOOK ISSUE

POULTRY and EGG SITUATION

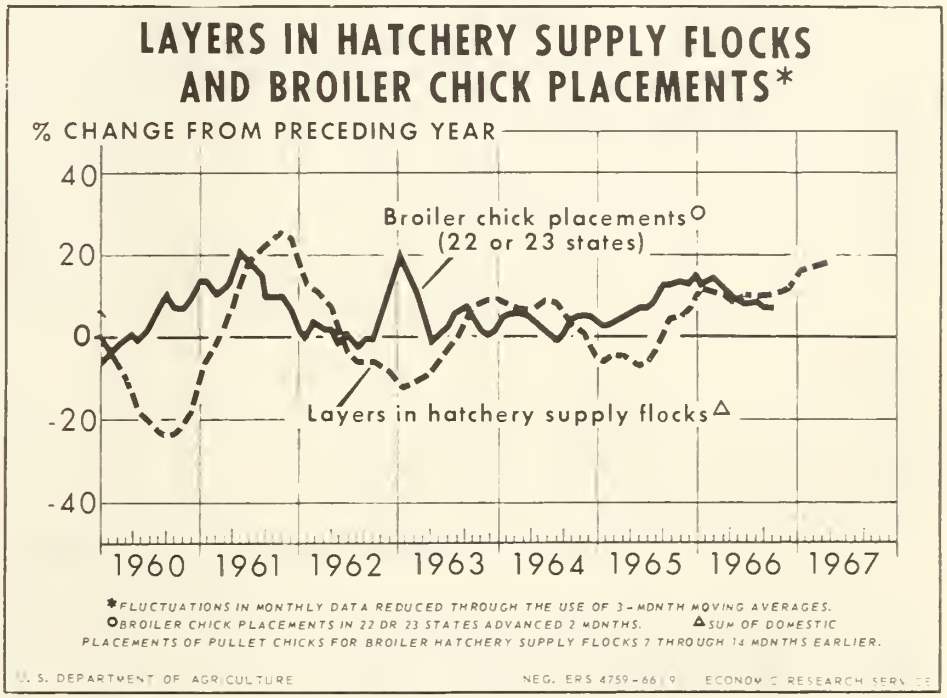


PES-244 For Release November 2, P.M. NOVEMBER 1966

In recent months, the national breeder flock ran about a tenth above a year earlier, but early in 1967 it will be up about 15 to 20 percent.

This expansion is expected to keep broiler production well above a year earlier, at least during the first half of 1967.

However, the increase in broiler output probably will not match the increase in broiler breeders because, broiler-feed price relationships in coming months are expected to be much less favorable to producers than they were in 1965 and in most of 1966.


LAYERS IN HATCHERY SUPPLY FLOCKS AND BROILER CHICK PLACEMENTS*
% CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR
40
20
0
-20
-40
Broiler chick placements○ (22 or 23 states)
Layers in hatchery supply flocks△
1960
1961
1962
1963
1964
1965
1966
1967
*FLUCTUATIONS IN MONTHLY DATA REDUCED THROUGH THE USE OF 3-MONTH MOVING AVERAGES.
○BROILER CHICK PLACEMENTS IN 22 OR 23 STATES ADVANCED 2 MONTHS. △SUM OF DOMESTIC PLACEMENTS OF PULLET CHICKS FOR BROILER HATCHERY SUPPLY FLOCKS 7 THROUGH 14 MONTHS EARLIER.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 4759-66 (9)
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

IN THIS ISSUE

Record Large Output of Poultry and Eggs in Prospect for 1967.

Prices Below 1966 Levels Expected for First Half.

Published 5 times a year

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.--Changes from the preceding year in selected broiler industry statistics, 1960 to date 1/
(Includes data for cover chart)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
	Pullet chicks placed for broiler hatchery supply flocks 7-14 months earlier 2/											
1960	-1	-5	-9	-14	-17	-20	-23	-24	-24	-22	-18	-11
1961	-6	-2	2	7	13	18	21	22	23	25	24	18
1962	13	11	9	7	2	-3	-6	-6	-6	-7	-9	-11
1963	-12	-11	-10	-8	-6	-3	-1	2	7	8	9	8
1964	8	7	6	7	8	9	8	5	3	1	-2	-5
1965	-6	-5	-5	-6	-7	-6	-3	2	4	5	7	10
1966	12	11	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	12	14
1967	16	17										
	Broiler chick placements in 22 or 23 States advanced 2 months to expected marketing month											
1960	-5	-2	0	1	-1	2	7	10	7	7	10	13
1961	13	10	11	13	20	19	16	10	10	10	6	2
1962	0	3	2	2	-1	0	-2	-1	-1	3	12	19
1963	18	10	4	-1	0	2	6	7	5	2	0	1
1964	4	6	6	5	3	1	-1	1	4	5	5	4
1965	2	3	5	6	7	7	9	11	12	13	13	14
1966	13	14	11	9	9	8	8	7	7			
	Broiler prices received by U. S. producers											
1960	7	4	6	8	10	11	9	6	5	5	0	-3
1961	-5	-4	-7	-14	-20	-26	-27	-26	-24	-24	-16	-8
1962	-3	-3	-3	-1	4	11	18	27	29	26	12	0
1963	-7	-6	-2	2	3	1	-3	-8	-9	-6	-3	-3
1964	-7	-7	-10	-9	-7	-3	0	3	3	2	1	1
1965	4	6	8	10	11	10	7	2	0	0	2	7
1966	9	10	8	8	5	5	3					
	Prices paid to commercial hatcheries for broiler-type chicks 3/											
1960	-6	-3	7	19	28	26	25	28	31	28	23	20
1961	18	19	13	0	-15	-21	-23	-27	-31	-31	-29	-26
1962	-22	-20	-19	-16	-11	-5	4	15	23	25	20	15
1963	11	10	12	14	13	6	0	-6	-8	-8	-8	-9
1964	-11	-13	-14	-13	-10	-5	-4	-3	-4	-4	-1	4
1965	10	15	18	21	19	16	11	6	0	-3	-5	-3
1966	-1	0	1	2	5	7	8					
	Prices paid to Georgia producers for hatching eggs											
1960	7	13	22	37	43	39	36	39	41	34	26	20
1961	18	21	16	1	-15	-22	-24	-29	-33	-33	-30	-26
1962	-22	-22	-24	-22	-14	-3	9	24	33	34	28	23
1963	21	24	31	35	29	15	5	-1	-1	-1	-3	-8
1964	-14	-18	-18	-17	-13	-8	-12	-11	-11	-4	-1	4
1965	9	13	15	16	14	10	6	2	-2	-3	-3	-1
1966	0	0	0	1	3	5	5					

1/ Fluctuations in monthly data reduced by the use of 3-month moving averages.
2/ Total January 1960 through March 1960 and domestic thereafter.
3/ U. S. average prices 1960 through November 1964 and Georgia price thereafter.

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 25, 1966

CONTENTS

	Page
Summary	3
Eggs	
Recent Situation	4
Outlook for 1967:	5
Larger Output in Prospect	5
Lower Prices Expected	7
Broilers	
Recent Situation	7
Demand Increases	7
Outlook for 1967	8
Output to Continue above a Year Earlier	8
Price Weakness Expected	10
Turkeys:	10
Recent Situation	10
Prices Well Maintained	11
Outlook for 1967	11
Weaker Demand Expected	13
List of Tables	43

SUMMARY

Larger production of eggs and poultry is in the offing for 1967.

Egg production, which held steady this year, may show the largest rise in more than a decade. The increase would be large enough to temporarily reverse the 15-year downtrend in per capita egg consumption.

Broiler output likely will continue increasing about as fast as in 1965 and 1966--5 to 10 percent.

Turkey production in 1967 probably will not match the 11 percent gain in 1966, but may be in line with the increases of the 2 preceding years--or about 5 percent.

In expanding output, poultrymen are responding to an extended period of favorable prices. Broiler prices, except for some earlier weakness last fall, had been above a year earlier more than 2 years, until the sharp decline in recent weeks. Turkey prices also were higher in 1965 and 1966 than in 1964. Strength in egg prices didn't emerge until the second half of 1965, but in 1966 egg prices have averaged the highest since 1958.

Price improvement for poultry was primarily the result of rapidly increasing consumer incomes, particularly in the low income groups, and reduced supplies of red meats. The price rise for eggs, also reflected smaller egg supplies during the first 8 months of 1966 compared with a year earlier.

Egg production in 1967 may exceed the 182 million cases expected 1966 by around 3 percent. Output during the first quarter of 1967 could be up as much as 5 percent above a year earlier, barring unusually severe weather. At the beginning of October, there were 386 million potential layers on farms--4 percent more than on that date last year. Most of this gain from a year earlier should carry through to the number of layers at the beginning

of 1967. The record large hatches of replacement chicks in recent months probably will keep the Nation's flock larger than a year earlier--at least through next summer. In addition, with more young layers, the rate of lay in 1967 may post a larger than average gain--more than the 1 percent per year in 1961-65.

Egg prices weakened in recent weeks under the impact of supplies which increased faster than seasonally. Large white eggs in Chicago were quoted at 40¾ cents per dozen on October 25, down from the September peak of 49¼ cents, but still 1½ cents above a year earlier. Prices are expected to continue to decline over the next several months. During the first quarter of 1967, they are likely to average much below current levels as well as the relatively high prices of January-March 1966. If egg production expands as much as expected, egg prices may run below the 1966 level throughout most or all of 1967 although the difference probably will narrow as the year progresses.

Broiler production is expected to continue above a year earlier in early 1967, as hatchery supply flocks continue to expand. In recent months, the Nation's broiler breeder flock was about 10 percent larger than a year earlier, but in early 1967 it will be up about 15 to 20 percent. Hatchery activity in 23 States over the past few weeks suggests that broiler production at the start of 1967 will be 5 to 10 percent above the 1966 level. Output may move further above a year ago during the early months of 1967. But as the year progresses, the rate of expansion probably will be cut back in response to lower broiler prices and higher production and marketing costs. Feed costs in particular are likely to average appreciably about a year earlier during the first half next year.

Broiler prices broke sharply between mid-September and the third week of October as broiler demand declined seasonally and as competition from rising supplies of pork became more intense. Prices for broilers at the wholesale level in Chicago dropped from 26 cents for pork to 23½ cents which was 2 cents below a year earlier. Early in 1967 broilers may face even stiffer competition from other high protein foods. During this period, larger supplies and lower prices (compared with a year earlier) are expected for pork, turkeys and eggs. U.S. live broiler prices in the first half of 1967 may average much below the 16.4 cents per pound in January-June 1966. But, as the pace of output expansion slows later in the year, prices are expected to recover.

The turkey industry also appears to be gearing up for another increase in output in 1967. Owners of turkey breeder hens, as of October 1, reported plans to keep 4 percent more breeders at the beginning of the 1967 hatching season than in 1966. So far this season,--in July-September--intentions to keep more breeders was borne out by the large increase over a year ago in the number of turkeys tested for pullorum disease by State Agencies. Although it is too early to make a final forecast, turkey production in 1967 is expected to increase about 5 percent.

Turkey prices early in 1967 are expected to run below a year earlier because of greater competition from other meats. Prices for the smaller turkeys, which compete more directly with other meats, are likely to be most affected. Tom prices early next year are expected to continue benefitting from further growth in the demand for convenience foods utilizing turkey turkey meat.

EGGS: Recent situation

Egg production this year is expected to total 182 million cases--about the same as in 1965. Production in 1966 was held back by the sharp reduction in flock replacement chickens raised in 1965. Egg producers attempted to enlarge output by purchasing more out-of-season chicks and by holding flocks in production longer than usual to capitalize on high egg prices. But even so, the number of layers on farms during the first 8 months of 1966 averaged 1 percent below a year earlier. The Nation's laying flock also contained more older layers and was slightly less produc-

tive. Egg production during January-August 1966 ran 1½ percent under a year earlier. Monthly output exceeded the 1965 level for the first time in September. On October 1 the rate of egg production was 2 percent above a year earlier and 3 percent above the seasonal low on August 1.

Egg prices to farmers during January-September this year averaged 38.0 cents per dozen, compared with 32.0 cents during the first 9 months in 1965. The mid-September price--at 42.5 cents per dozen--was 6.3 cents above a year earlier. Even allowing for the price weakness in all markets since late September, U.S. farm egg prices in 1966 are likely to average the highest since the 38.5 cents per dozen in 1958. Price strength this year resulted from reduced supplies, a strong domestic and foreign market and growing military requirements. Per capita egg supplies available for domestic consumption in January-June were down about 4 percent from a year earlier and in July-August they were down 7 percent. Proportionately more eggs than in 1965 were purchased by the Armed Services, used for hatching, and exported. On October 1, cold storage holdings of shell and frozen eggs were equivalent to 1.4 million cases--1.3 million below a year earlier, and the smallest holdings on record for that date.

EGGS: Outook for 1967

Larger Output in Prospect: Egg production in 1967 may register the largest increase in more than a decade. Output may exceed the 182 million cases in prospect this year by at least 3 percent. This would be a large enough gain to reverse the downtrend in egg consumption. Civilian per capita egg consumption has declined steadily from 393 in 1951 to an estimated 301 in 1966. Much of the prospective rise in egg production in 1967 will come from the buildup currently underway in laying flocks, but a larger than average improvement in the number of eggs per layer is also in the offing.

The present buildup in egg production appears to be similar to the unusually large expansion that began in late 1958. Egg production during the 12 months beginning October 1, 1958, rose 4 percent above a year earlier. The increasing supplies depressed the market, dropping U.S. egg prices in 1959 to 31.4 cents per dozen, 7.1 cents below a year earlier and the lowest level since before World War II.

The current expansion of laying flocks follows a prolonged period in which egg-feed price relationships have been favorable to producers. In the 12 months through September 1966, the U.S. average price received by farmers for eggs was equivalent in value to about 10.8 pounds of poultry ration--15 percent above the preceding 12 months and the highest for the period since 1960-61.

Expansion in laying flocks in 1967 will result from the large increase in chickens raised this year and the large number to be raised early in 1967. This year's 335 million flock replacement chickens are 35 million more than in 1965 and the largest number since 1961. Perhaps of even greater significance is the increase in flock replacements from the year before, which is the largest in over 15 years.

Chickens to be added to the national laying flock early next year will come from chicks hatched since July. Pullet chicks hatched for flock replacements in August-September totaled 41.5 million--up 7.7 million from a year earlier and the largest number on record for this period. Eggs in incubators on October 1 for egg-type chick production in the first 3 weeks of October were up 37 percent from a year earlier. Data from 5 States reporting weekly, point to a high level of hatchery activity through mid-November. See table If egg prices to producers continue to drop in the coming months, as expected, the uptrend from a year earlier in hatchings would be reversed, probably before the end of the first quarter of 1967. The second quarter hatch could be down substantially from a year earlier. However, this will not affect the number of layers on farms until the fourth quarter of 1967.

Potential layers (layer plus pullets not yet laying) on farms totaled 386 million on October 1, compared with 372 million on year earlier. Birds in lay num bered 301 million--1 percent more than on

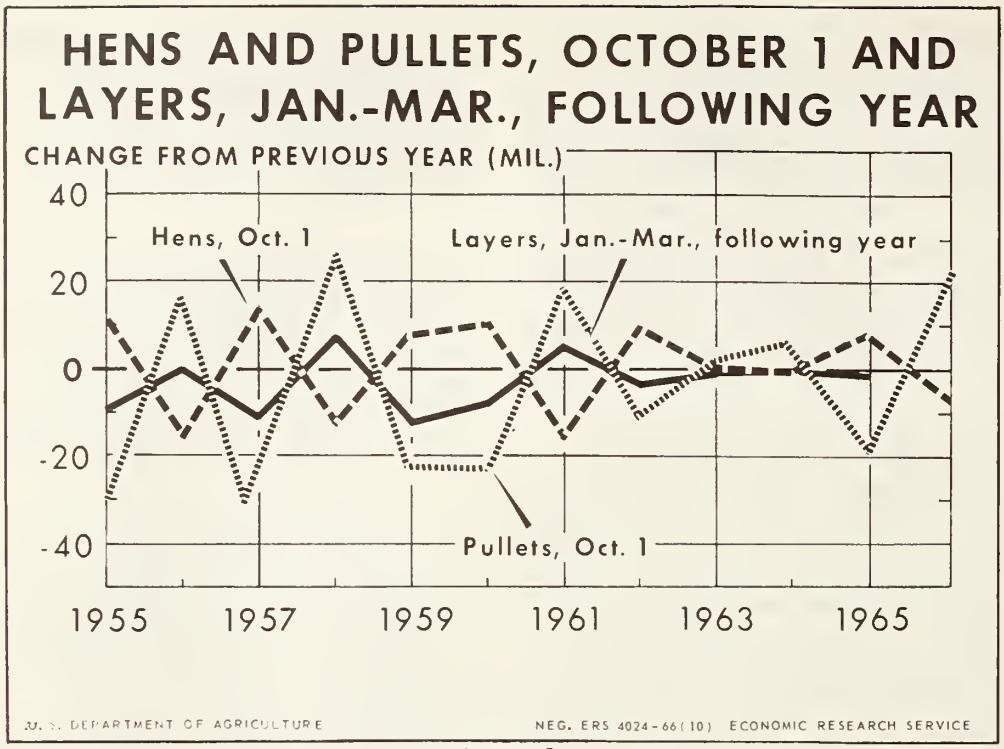


Figure 1

October 1, 1965. Pullets accounted for 58 percent of the potential layers this year, compared with 52 percent last year. This year's larger proportion of younger birds is significant for two reasons: First, it strongly suggests that most of the 4 percent increase in October 1 potential layers will carry through to actual layers during the early months of 1967. (See table 12.) Second, since younger birds are more productive and less easily disrupted by severe weather than older birds, it suggests that the uptrend in the rate of lay, which resumed in September, will continue.

The Nation's laying flock during the first quarter of 1967 is likely to average 2 to 3 percent larger than a year earlier. Allowing for some further improvement in the rate of lay, egg production during the period could be up as much as 5 percent. The rate of lay on October 1 was up 1 percent from the 1965 level. Last year, severe winter weather, acting on an aged laying flock, depressed the rate of lay more than 1 percent below a year earlier in January-March. A 5 percent increase would raise egg production in the first quarter of 1967 to about 45.5 million cases. Supplies would be just about 1 percent below the seasonal peak reached in the second quarter last year.

Layer numbers in the second and third quarters of 1967 are likely to be 1 to 3 percent above the 1966 level and egg production probably will be up by a wider margin due to improvement in the rate of lay. More pullets than a year earlier will enter laying flocks during these quarters from the larger number of chicks hatched late this year and early next year. Culling and mortality of flocks is also likely to be lighter in early 1967 than in early 1966, particularly in the second quarter, because there will be relatively fewer older layers on farms.

In summary, the Nation's laying flock probably will be up from a year earlier by 2 percent or more during the first half of 1967 but close to a year earlier before the end of the year. The rate of lay in 1967 likely will rise considerably more than 1 percent--the annual average in-

crease in 1961-65. Most of the gain in eggs per layer is likely to occur in the first and third quarters. If the expected changes in layer numbers and the rate of lay materialize, egg production would begin 1967 about 5 percent above the 1966 level. But by the end of 1967 output probably would be close to a year earlier. For the entire year, the increase in egg production probably would be about 3 percent.

Lower Prices Expected: The tightness of supplies, which characterized egg markets during the summer and early fall, is no longer evident. Despite smaller cold storage holdings, prices for Grade A large eggs to Iowa producers in quality control programs on October 24 averaged about 38½ cents per dozen, compared with 46½ cents on September 15 and 38 cents a year earlier. Cold storage holdings of shell and frozen eggs on October 1 totaled 1.4 million cases --down 1.3 million from a year earlier and the smallest holdings for this data on record. The recent price weakness developed as supplies began to increase seasonally faster than a year earlier. A factor in the timing of the price decline was the temporary slackening in military procurement of shell eggs.

Prices are expected to continue falling until they reach a level low enough to encourage the storage of eggs. This level probably will be reached about 6 to 8 weeks earlier than in 1966. Businessmen's appraisal of prospective price trends will influence the storage demand for eggs. During the into-storage period, which probably will extend at least through July in 1967, prices to producers on a U.S. basis probably will average at least 5 cents per dozen below the 34.8 cents per dozen received last spring. And prices recovery during the remainder of 1967 may be slow.

Storage of eggs has diminished over the past few decades as seasonal movements in egg production and prices were reduced. The quantity of shell and frozen eggs moving into storage in 1967 is likely to exceed the 1 million cases (shell equivalent) in 1966. However, any additional storage would be small in relation to the expected increase in egg production.

Egg prices to producers in 1967 are likely to show less seasonal variation than average and much less than in 1966. Prices probably will average below the 1966 level during most or all of 1967, but they are expected to be down the most in the first and third quarters.

While it seems certain that egg supplies at least through the third quarter of 1967 will increase at an unusually rapid pace, the outlook for the demand for eggs is not so clear. Substantially more eggs than a year earlier likely will be used for hatching--at least through the first quarter of next year. However, larger supplies of other high proteins will be available in early 1967 and consumer incomes while continuing at record levels may not rise as rapidly as in early 1966.

BROILERS: Recent Situation

Broiler production in 1966 is expanding for the 20th consecutive year. Output is likely to reach 2.5 billion birds this year--up from 2.3 billion in 1965. The increase this year will be about 8 percent--about the same as in 1965, but twice as large as in 1963 and 1964. Production in liveweight rose 35 percent between 1960 and 1965, compared with 80 percent in the preceding 5 years.

Demand Increases: Faster growth in output during the past 2 years results from vigorous expansion in demand for poultry. A pick-up in demand for broilers first became evident after mid-1964. Live broiler prices in 1964 rose from 13.8 cents per pound in the second quarter to 14.7 cents in the third quarter--from about 1 cent below to about ½ cent above a year earlier. After that and except for some weakness in the fall of 1965 prices continued above a year earlier until October 1966. Prices registered an unusually large rise during the first quarter of 1965 with the sharp reduction in pork production. The rapid expansion in economic activity reduced unemployment, generated larger consumer incomes and sustained the uptrend in broiler demand and prices. Even through federally certified slaughter of young

chickens increased at a rate of 9 percent between mid-1965 and mid-1966, live broiler prices averaged 15.6 cents per pound during this period---.8 cent above a year earlier. Broiler prices, however, weakened progressively after reaching a peak of 16.7 cents per pound in the first quarter of 1966. This occurred as broiler and turkey production continued to expand rapidly and as pork production began to turn up. In September, the live price averaged 14.8 cents; this was still .3 cent above the 1965 level. But in the third week in October, ready-to-cook broilers in Chicago were quoted at 23.6 cents per pound--down about 3½ cents from mid-September and down about 2 cents from a year earlier. For all of 1966, the live broiler price is likely to average about 15.6 cents per pound, compared with 15.0 cents in 1965.

The strength in broiler prices in mid-1964 emerged just as a cyclical contraction in the Nation's broiler hatching egg supply flock was getting underway. Despite reductions in new layers entering hatching flocks between mid-1964 and mid-1965, broiler firms were able to expand production about 3 percent above a year earlier by keeping flocks in lay longer than usual and by incubating smaller and lower-quality hatching eggs. This is the only way that the broiler industry can increase production in the shortrun in response to an unexpected upsurge in demand. It is quicker but more costly than rebuilding hatching egg supply flocks which requires at least 7 months to get underway.

By mid-1965, the number of layers in broiler hatchery supply flocks was beginning to expand cyclically. This permitted broiler production in the second half of 1965 to increase about 10 percent from a year earlier. Compared with 1964, the indicated size of the Nation's hatchery supply in 1965 moved from about 6 percent smaller in June to about 10 percent larger in December. In 1966, broiler production will rise about 8 percent from 1965 compared with a 10 percent increase in the indicated size of the broiler hatching egg supply flock.

BROILERS: Outlook for 1967

Output To Continue above a Year Earlier: 1967 Broiler production is expected to post another sizable gain in 1967. The increase could be as large as in 1965 and 1966--or 5 to 10 percent. Broiler production in December 1966 would be up from December 1965 more than a tenth if slaughter parallels recent increases in hatchery activity.

Early in 1967 broiler production may be maintained around 10 percent above a year earlier by the large expansion currently underway in the Nation's broiler hatching egg supply flock. The flock which was probably about a tenth larger than a year earlier in recent months is expected to be up 15 to 20 percent in the early months of 1967.

But as the year progresses, lower broiler prices and higher production and processing cost, especially higher feed costs, are expected to slow down expansion in broilers. Even though profit margins likely will narrow, the downward adjustment in production may be gradual.

Once broiler firms have enlarged their production potential--especially the number of broiler breeders--they tend to maintain hatching egg and broiler production as long as broiler prices at least cover variable costs. For a completely integrated firm this may mean making only marginal downward adjustments in production--even if the price of live broilers should drop as much as 2 cents per pound below the total cost of production. Firms tend to maintain production at close to capacity levels because this practice usually minimizes total losses, and because firms are reluctant to cutback and take the risk of losing their market outlets and their better growers which may be costly to regain. Cutbacks in production are first made by selling breeder flocks somewhat earlier than usual and by applying stricter standards to eggs used for hatching. The firms cutting back the most in the early stages of a contraction in production will be those which have anticipated and prepared for the unprofitable period, or those which are in the weakest

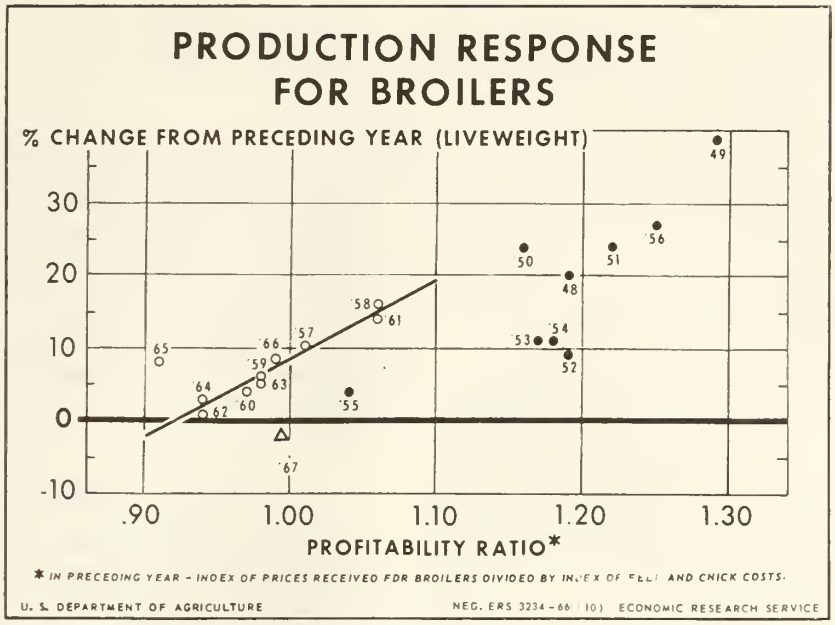


Figure 2

Table .--Factors related to change in annual broiler production, 1948-67

Year	Per pound of liveweight broiler in preceding year								Liveweight broiler production in current year	
	Feed required	Costs 1/				Prices received		Profitability ratio 3/		
		Feed	Chick 2/	Feed and chick		Reported	Index 1957-59=100		Reported	Percentage change from year earlier
				Calculated	Index 1957-59=100					
	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.		Ct.			Mil. lb.	Pct.
1948	3.95	20.7	5.4	26.0	152	32.3	182	1.19	1,127	20
1949	3.80	21.0	5.9	26.8	157	36.0	202	1.29	1,570	39
1950	3.59	17.4	5.8	23.3	136	28.2	158	1.16	1,945	24
1951	3.33	16.4	5.1	21.5	126	27.4	154	1.22	2,415	24
1952	3.27	17.5	5.4	23.0	135	28.5	160	1.19	2,624	9
1953	3.20	18.1	5.5	23.6	138	28.8	162	1.17	2,904	11
1954	3.13	16.5	5.6	22.0	129	27.1	152	1.18	3,236	11
1955	3.04	16.1	5.2	21.3	125	23.1	130	1.04	3,350	4
1956	2.85	14.2	5.0	19.3	113	25.2	142	1.25	4,270	27
1957	2.80	13.9	4.7	18.6	109	19.6	110	1.01	4,683	10
1958	2.68	13.1	4.0	17.1	100	18.9	106	1.06	5,431	16
1959	2.80	13.9	4.2	18.1	106	18.5	104	.98	5,763	6
1960	2.65	12.8	3.1	16.0	94	16.1	90	.97	6,017	4
1961	2.51	11.6	3.7	15.3	90	16.9	95	1.06	6,841	14
1962	2.41	11.2	3.1	14.2	83	13.9	78	.94	6,917	1
1963	2.53	11.8	3.0	14.9	87	15.2	85	.98	7,284	5
1964	2.49	12.0	3.0	15.0	88	14.6	82	.94	7,524	3
1965	2.55	12.2	2.8	15.0	88	14.2	80	.91	8,106	8
1966	2.40	11.6	3.0	14.6	85	15.0	84	.99	4/8,750	8
1967 4/	2.40	12.0	5/3.1	15.1	88	15.6	88	.99		

1/ These costs which are based upon reported prices paid by producers for broiler growing mash and for chicks are higher than costs that would be incurred by a highly integrated operator. However, year-to-year changes are probably quite representative of changes in the broiler industry as a whole. 2/ Includes an adjustment for mortality. 3/ The profitability ratio is the index of prices received divided by the index of feed and chick costs. 4/Partly forecast. 5/ Estimate based on price received for broiler chicks by Georgia hatcheries.

financial position. These latter firms frequently are unable to secure additional credit and must adjust expenditures, and therefore production, downward as cash receipts from marketings fall.

In 1961, the broiler industry went through a period similar to the one that appears in prospect for 1967. Broiler production in 1961 increased rapidly in the early part of the year and U.S. farm broiler prices dropped from 17.6 cents per pound in February to 11.8 cents in September. In the period June through November 1961, the farm price averaged 12.3 cents per pound--down 4.2 cents from a year earlier. Prices in coming months, however, are not likely to remain as low as in the second half of 1961 for an extended period because production and marketings costs are higher now.

However, it is important to note that broiler production now is in stronger hands than it was in 1961. Much of the broiler industry today is controlled by well-financed and highly diversified firms which have the resources to weather economic storms. In addition, 2 years of rising broiler prices have placed even smaller firms and firms specializing in broilers in a stronger position to ride out a prolonged period of relatively unprofitabe prices. As a result, it appears likely that the downward adjustment in rate of broiler production in coming months may be more gradual than in 1961. Despite reduced returns to broiler firms, incomes of contract growers may be at least maintained at current levels due to the tight labor situation.

Price Weakness Expected: Demand for broilers in the first half of 1967 may continue weaker than a year earlier even in the event of some pick-up in exports. Exports last year were held back by the strong domestic demand. Broiler prices will be under downward pressure because total high-protein food supplies during this period are expected to increase faster than demand. Rising pork production is likely to offer broilers the greatest competition although turkey and egg production also will be larger. Live broiler prices to producers in January-June 1967 are likely to average much below the 16.4 cents received during the first half of 1965.

By late 1967, broiler producers will have had time to trim hatchery supply flocks and probably will be in a better position to adjust production to demand condition. Therefore, broiler prices are expected to recover late next year and probably will end the year above the 1966 level. However, farm broiler prices in 1967 may average as much as 1 cent per pound below the 15.6 cents in prospect this year.

TURKEYS: Recent Situation

Turkey producers are raising an estimated 115.8 million turkeys this year--11 percent more than in 1965. This is the fourth consecutive year of increase. The expansion this year follows 3 years in which turkey production was profitable to most producers. Output advanced in 8 out of the past 10 years. Production cutbacks in 1958 and 1962 followed sharply lower prices in the previous years. Turkey raised increased 25 percent between 1962 and 1966 compared with 16 percent in the preceding 4 years.

The apparent use of turkey during January-September 1966 increased to about 780 million pounds--up from 690 million in the first 8 months last year. However, slaughter during the same period increased even more rapidly, leading to a more rapid buildup in cold storage holdings this year than last. Frozen turkey stocks on October 1 totaled 274 million pounds--31 million more than on October 1, 1965. Fourth quarter slaughter is likely to be about 5 percent, or 40 million pounds above a year earlier. Thus, turkey supplies during the last quarter will be up about 5 percent, or about 70 million pounds from the 1965 level.

Per capita consumption of turkey this year is expected to reach 7.9 pounds--up from 7.4 pounds in 1965 and 6.2 pounds in 1960. Unlike broilers, turkeys have a highly seasonal production and consumption pattern. Turkey consumption reaches peaks

at Thanksgiving and Christmas and production is geared for this market. Approximately 55 percent of the year's turkey typically is consumed in the last 3 months of the year. Until this year, when a large increase occurred in January-August consumption this proportion had not changed appreciably since 1960, even though the volume of turkey meat used in convenience foods rose rapidly. Over one-fourth of all turkey slaughtered in federally inspected plants in 1966 will be processed beyond the cut-up-ready-to-cook parts stage, compared with only 8 percent in 1961. This trend is likely to continue and result in rapid growth in turkey consumption outside the traditional holiday period.

Prices Well Maintained: Despite the larger supplies this year, prices to producers for turkeys in January-September averaged 23.2 cents per pound, compared with 22.6 cents in the same months last year. Prices averaged 1.4 cents about the 1965 level in January-April, but ran 0.4 cent below in May-August as combined supplies of chicken and turkey increased both seasonally and in relation to a year earlier. Commercial production of chicken and turkey in January-August was 10 percent above the same period in 1965. In September, farm turkey prices averaged 22.2 cents per pound--up $\frac{1}{2}$ cent from both a month and a year earlier. Turkey supplies will continue above the 1965 level the rest of this year, but by a smaller percentage than in recent months. Nevertheless, a stronger demand is likely to maintain turkey prices close to year-earlier levels this fall. In October-December 1965, farm turkey prices averaged 22.4 cents per pound.

Prices received by growers for turkeys in 1966 have benefited from the same factors that helped to keep broiler prices high--expanding consumer incomes and rising employment, and short supplies of pork and some other high-protein foods. In, addition, the Armed Forces through August had purchased 34 million pounds of turkeys--10 million more than in the first 8 months of 1965. Trade sources also indicate that turkey exports, which were depressed in April-August, will be up sharply from a year earlier in September-December. Finally, growing popularity of convenience foods made entirely or partly from turkeys continues to strengthen farm turkey prices. USDA made purchases during the first 3 weeks of October because quantities and prices of the offerings did not justify acceptance under the Section 32 surplus removal program.

TURKEYS: Outlook for 1967

Uptrend in Output Expected to Continue: Farmers are expected to raise more turkeys in 1967 than the 115.8 million in 1966. This would be the fifth consecutive year of increase. While it is too early to make a definite forecast, preliminary indications point to a gain of around 5 percent--half as much as in 1966 but about the same as the average increase in 1964-65.

At this time of year, one of the best predictors of turkey production is the profitability index--the ratio of prices received by producers for turkeys and an index of feed and poult costs. The cost of feed and poults represents about 80 percent or more of the total costs of producing turkeys. The level of profitability in any one year importantly influences the change in turkey production the following year. This relationship for recent years is shown in table 3 and figure 3

Turkey production is expected to be less profitable for the average grower in 1966 than in 1965. Factors contributing to increased costs were higher costs per pound of feed costs and some possible increase in the quantity of feed required per pound of gain. Turkey prices to producers this year on a weighted average basis, are expected to be about the same as or slightly above those in 1965.

The September poult hatch and October 1 eggs in incubators suggest that turkey production will run above a year ago in early 1967, but by a smaller margin that it did early in 1966. Poults hatched in September totaled 1.9 million, compared with 1.7 million in September 1965. And

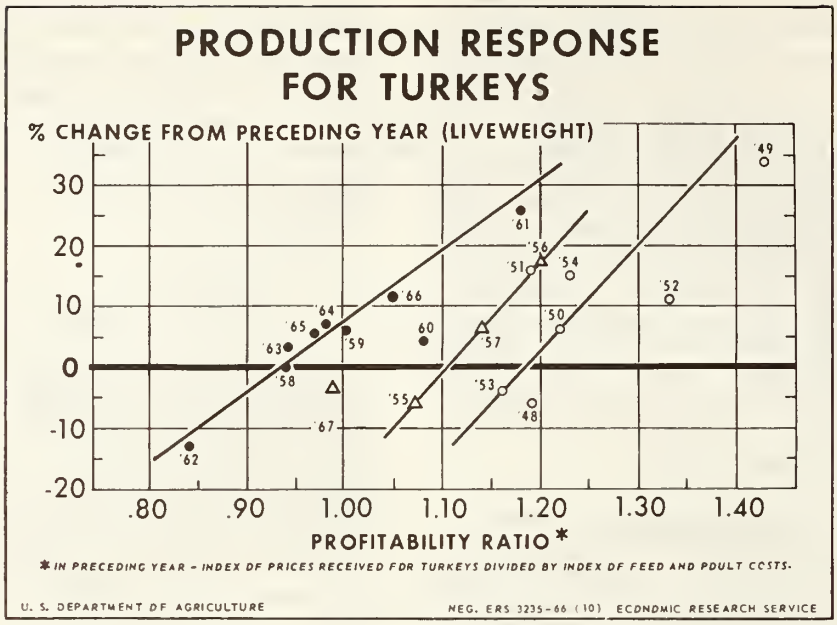


Figure 3

Table 3.--Factors related to change in annual turkey production, 1948-67

Year	Per pound of liveweight turkey in preceding year								Liveweight turkey production in current year	
	Feed required	Costs 1/				Prices received		Profitability ratio 3/	Reported	Percentage change from year earlier
		Feed	Poult 2/	Feed and poult		Reported	Index 1957-59=100			
				Calculated	Index 1957-59=100					
	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.		Ct.			Mil. lb.	Pct.
1948	5.47	28.3	4.8	33.1	130	36.5	154	1.19	574	-6
1949	5.47	30.0	5.3	35.3	138	46.8	198	1.43	769	34
1950	5.28	25.6	5.4	31.0	122	35.2	148	1.22	817	6
1951	5.11	25.1	4.7	29.8	117	32.9	139	1.19	950	16
1952	4.84	25.8	4.5	30.3	119	37.5	158	1.33	1,049	11
1953	4.77	26.8	4.5	31.3	123	33.6	142	1.16	1,008	-4
1954	4.82	25.3	4.3	29.6	116	33.7	142	1.23	1,161	15
1955	4.70	24.9	4.0	28.9	113	28.8	122	1.07	1,091	-6
1956	4.60	23.0	4.1	27.1	106	30.2	127	1.20	1,274	17
1957	4.39	21.5	4.2	25.7	101	27.2	115	1.14	1,356	6
1958	4.70	22.8	4.0	26.8	105	23.4	99	.94	1,356	0
1959	4.53	22.0	3.8	25.8	101	23.9	101	1.00	1,433	6
1960	4.20	20.2	3.6	23.8	93	23.9	101	1.08	1,491	4
1961	4.23	19.5	3.7	23.2	91	25.4	107	1.18	1,878	26
1962	4.40	20.5	3.7	24.2	95	18.9	80	.84	1,630	-13
1963	4.49	21.2	3.5	24.6	96	21.6	91	.94	1,673	3
1964	4.40	21.2	3.4	24.6	96	22.3	94	.98	1,798	7
1965	4.23	20.0	3.5	23.5	91	21.0	89	.97	1,896	6
1966	4.07	19.4	3.4	22.8	89	22.2	94	1.06	4/2,125	12
1967 4/	4.25	21.2	3.4	24.6	96	22.5	95	.99		

1/ These costs, based upon reported prices paid by farmers for turkey growing mash and for poults, are higher than costs that would be incurred by a highly integrated operator. However, year-to-year changes are probably quite representative of changes in the turkey industry as a whole. 2/ Includes an adjustment for mortality. 3/ The profitability ratio is the index of prices received divided by the index of feed and poult costs. 4/ Partly forecast.

eggs in incubators on October 1 for poult production during the month were up 9 percent from a year earlier.

The recent survey of owners of turkey breeder flocks, conducted by the Crop Reporting Board, indicates that the turkey industry is taking steps that would also permit production expansion later in the year. As of October 1, the flock owners reported plans to keep 4 percent more breeders for the 1967 hatching season that they did this year.

Intentions were to keep 4 percent more heavy breeds and 8 percent more light breeds. Among the heavy breeds, white breeds were up 13 percent while other breeds were down 11 percent--indicating that the shift to white-feathered birds continues. Intentions to increase the number of turkey breeder hens in 1967 are being borne out so far by the number of turkeys tested for pullorum disease by State agencies. So far this season, in July-September, 452 thousand birds were tested, 25 percent more than a year earlier. Testings were up 33 percent for heavy breeds but down 37 percent for light breeds. However, of all the bird tested in July-December last year, only a fourth were tested in July-September.

Owners of turkey breeder flocks, of course, still have time to alter their plans. However, no large upward revision appears likely because demand for poults has been rather weak in recent months and, with higher feed prices in prospect, the cost of producing hatching eggs will be higher than a year earlier. Prices paid by farmers for poults have run below the 1965 level since April. In May-September, they averaged 57.6 cents per poult compared with 58.5 cents a year earlier. The September poult price--at 49.7 cents--was down 1.6 cents from September 1965.

Weaker Demand Expected

Demand for turkeys in early 1967 is expected to be weaker than in early 1966. During this period, supplies of a number of high-protein foods--pork, turkeys, and eggs--will be appreciably larger than a year earlier, and prices consequently will average lower: broiler production may run around a tenth above the 1966 level in early 1967; and pork production likely will be up 5 to 10 percent. Eggs also will be more plentiful and much lower in price. Under these circumstances, U.S. farm turkey prices during the first half of 1967 would likely average appreciatly below 23.8 cents per pound in January-June 1966.

The price outlook for fryer-roasters and young hens in the first half is particularly poor because these birds have to compete more directly with other meats. Prices for heavy toms may be relatively higher because the demand for convenience foods incorporating turkey (usually toms) may continue to grow faster than the overall demand for turkey.

During the second half of 1967, turkey demand will be more influenced by the expected holiday demand them by supplies and prices of competing meats. However, heavy poultry consumption at relatively low price early in 1967 may tend to reduce demand for turkeys later in the year.

Table 4.--Factors influencing and indicative of the demand for eggs and poultry, 1940-65 1/

Year	Total population July 1 2/	Employment: Average number of people employed	Per capita disposable income	BLS consumer price index (1957-59=100)	Civilian per capita disappearance				Price received by farmers			BLS retail price 3/	
					Eggs	Ready-to-cook basis			Eggs per dozen	All chickens per pound	Turkeys per pound	Grade A large eggs per dozen	Broilers and fryers per pound
						Chicken		Turkey					
						Broilers	Other						
	Millions	Millions	Dollars		Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1940	132.1	47.5	573	48.8	319	2.0	12.1	2.9	18.0	13.9	15.2	33.1	---
1941	133.4	50.4	695	51.3	311	2.8	12.6	2.9	23.5	16.3	19.9	39.7	---
1942	134.9	53.8	867	56.8	318	3.2	14.5	3.0	30.0	19.8	27.5	48.4	---
1943	136.7	54.5	976	60.3	347	4.1	18.9	2.7	37.1	25.3	32.7	57.2	---
1944	138.4	54.0	1,057	61.3	354	3.9	16.5	2.7	32.5	24.9	33.9	54.5	---
1945	139.9	52.8	1,074	62.7	403	5.0	16.6	3.5	37.7	27.0	33.7	58.1	---
1946	141.4	55.2	1,132	68.0	379	4.1	15.3	3.7	37.6	29.0	36.3	58.6	---
1947	144.1	57.8	1,178	77.8	383	4.3	13.8	3.6	45.3	28.2	36.5	69.6	---
1948	146.6	59.1	1,290	83.8	389	5.5	12.8	3.1	47.2	32.3	46.8	72.3	---
1949	149.2	58.4	1,264	83.0	383	7.1	12.5	3.3	45.2	26.6	35.2	69.6	4/61.2
1950	151.7	59.7	1,364	83.8	389	8.7	11.9	4.1	36.3	24.9	32.9	60.4	59.5
1951	154.3	60.8	1,469	90.5	393	10.4	11.3	4.4	47.7	27.0	37.5	73.7	61.8
1952	157.0	61.0	1,518	92.5	390	11.7	10.4	4.7	41.6	26.2	33.6	67.3	60.7
1953	159.6	61.9	1,583	93.2	379	12.3	9.6	4.8	47.7	25.3	33.7	69.8	59.7
1954	162.4	60.9	1,585	93.6	376	13.7	9.1	5.3	36.6	21.1	28.8	58.5	53.8
1955	165.3	62.9	1,666	93.3	371	13.8	7.5	5.0	39.5	23.4	30.2	60.6	55.9
1956	168.2	64.7	1,743	94.7	369	17.3	7.1	5.2	39.3	18.9	27.2	60.2	48.2
1957	171.3	65.0	1,801	98.0	362	19.1	6.4	5.9	35.9	18.0	23.4	57.3	46.9
1958	174.1	64.0	1,831	100.7	354	22.0	6.1	5.9	38.5	17.7	23.9	60.4	46.5
1959	177.1	65.6	1,905	101.5	352	22.8	6.1	6.3	31.4	15.3	23.9	53.0	42.0
1960	179.9	66.7	1,935	103.1	335	23.4	4.7	6.2	36.0	16.3	25.4	57.3	42.7
1961	183.8	66.8	1,981	104.2	326	25.9	4.3	7.4	35.5	13.4	18.9	57.3	38.5
1962	186.7	67.8	2,062	105.4	324	25.6	4.4	7.0	33.6	14.6	21.6	54.0	40.7
1963	189.4	68.8	2,134	106.7	316	27.0	3.8	6.7	34.4	14.1	22.3	55.1	40.1
1964	192.1	70.4	2,270	108.1	313	27.5	3.7	7.2	33.8	13.7	21.0	53.9	37.8
1965	194.6	72.2	2,411	109.9	308	29.4	3.9	7.4	33.7	14.5	22.2	52.7	39.0
1966 5/	196.8	74.0	2,576	107.7	301	31.7	3.9	7.8	37.5	14.9	22.5	58.0	41.0

1/ Includes available data for Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1961.
2/ Includes armed forces overseas.
3/ The price of turkeys per pound was 46.7 cents in 1964; this is the first year that turkey prices are available.
4/ 9 month average.
5/ Partly forecast.

Table 5 .--Product-feed price ratios for poultry enterprises, and returns above feed costs in egg production, available data 1940-66

Period	Broiler-feed price ratio 1/			United States		
				Price ratios 1/		Returns from egg production above feed costs 2/3/
	Delaware	Georgia	United States	Turkey-feed	Egg-feed	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Dollars
January-December						
1940				8.4	11.5	77
1941				9.2	13.5	123
1942				9.8	14.2	167
1943				11.1	14.5	201
1944				10.8	11.5	136
1945				11.5	13.4	217
1946				9.7	11.3	148
1947			6.2	7.7	11.1	212
1948			6.5	9.8	11.4	239
1949			5.8	11.0	13.2	299
1950			5.6	8.8	10.3	141
1951			5.3	8.9	12.0	286
1952			5.1	8.0	10.0	186
1953	5.2	4.8	5.1	8.6	12.3	322
1954	4.4	3.9	4.3	7.9	9.4	166
1955	5.3	4.7	5.0	8.3	11.0	272
1956	4.1	3.6	4.0	8.2	10.9	269
1957	4.1	3.5	3.9	6.9	10.5	222
1958	3.8	3.5	3.7	7.2	11.3	284
1959	3.5	3.2	3.3	6.9	9.2	177
1960	3.9	3.6	3.6	7.7	10.9	279
1961	3.3	2.9	3.0	6.1	10.6	276
1962	3.4	3.2	3.3	6.1	9.9	238
1963	3.2	2.9	3.0	6.2	9.7	249
1964	3.1	2.8	3.0	6.1	9.7	248
January-September						
1960	3.9	3.6	3.7	7.6	9.9	177
1961	3.3	3.3	3.	6.4	10.5	206
1962	3.5	3.2	3.3	5.9	9.6	170
1963	3.2	3.0	3.1	6.2	9.6	183
1964	3.1	2.9	3.0	6.1	9.6	184
1965	3.2	3.0	3.1	6.5	9.2	175
1966	3.3	3.1	3.3	6.5	10.6	246

1/ Simple average. 2/ Per hundred layers, assuming U. S. average feed costs, egg prices and rates of lay. 3/ Revised.

Table 6.--Eggs and poultry: Measures of production efficiency and prices, 1930-66 1/

Year	Eggs per layer	Feed units used per- 2/			Farm prices as reported			Price adjuster 3/	Adjusted prices		
		Dozen eggs produced	100 lb. broilers produced	100 lb. turkeys produced	Eggs per dozen	Broilers per pound	Turkeys per pound		Eggs per dozen	Broilers per pound	Turkeys per pound
	Number	Feed units	Feed units	Feed units	Cents	Cents	Cents		Cents	Cents	Cents
1930	121	7.3		804	23.7		20.2	52	45.6		38.8
1931	127	6.8		780	17.6		19.3	36	48.9		53.6
1932	121	7.4		802	14.2		12.8	27	52.6		47.4
1933	118	7.9		776	13.8		11.6	29	47.6		40.0
1934	118	7.2	528	770	17.0	19.3	15.1	37	45.9	52.2	40.8
1935	122	6.5	488	690	23.4	20.0	20.1	45	52.0	44.4	44.7
1936	121	7.4	528	724	21.8	20.6	15.6	47	46.4	43.8	33.2
1937	130	6.2	483	651	21.3	21.4	18.1	51	41.8	42.0	35.5
1938	135	6.8	500	708	20.3	19.0	17.5	40	50.8	47.5	43.8
1939	134	7.1	465	709	17.4	17.0	15.7	39	44.6	43.6	40.3
1940	134	7.1	481	720	18.0	17.3	15.2	42	42.9	41.2	36.2
1941	139	7.3	490	723	23.5	18.4	19.9	51	46.1	36.1	39.0
1942	142	7.4	466	723	30.0	22.9	27.5	66	45.5	34.7	41.7
1943	142	7.8	482	666	37.1	28.6	32.7	80	46.4	35.8	40.9
1944	148	7.7	451	667	32.5	28.8	33.9	82	39.6	35.1	41.3
1945	152	7.4	448	650	37.7	29.5	33.7	86	43.8	34.3	39.2
1946	156	7.8	459	634	37.6	32.7	36.3	98	38.4	33.4	37.0
1947	160	7.3	448	630	45.3	32.3	36.5	114	39.7	28.3	32.0
1948	166	7.2	434	630	47.2	36.0	46.8	119	39.7	30.3	39.3
1949	170	7.2	410	610	45.2	28.2	35.2	103	43.9	27.4	34.2
1950	174	7.7	382	592	36.3	27.4	32.9	107	33.9	25.6	30.7
1951	177	7.2	374	561	47.7	28.5	37.5	125	38.2	22.8	30.0
1952	181	7.2	366	555	41.6	28.8	33.6	119	35.0	24.2	28.2
1953	186	7.2	359	561	47.7	27.1	33.7	105	45.4	25.8	32.1
1954	188	7.0	351	545	36.6	23.1	28.8	102	35.9	22.6	28.2
1955	192	6.5	340	536	39.5	25.2	30.2	96	41.1	26.2	31.5
1956	197	6.7	331	519	39.3	19.6	27.2	95	41.4	20.6	28.6
1957	199	6.8	324	569	35.9	18.9	23.4	97	37.0	19.5	24.1
1958	202	6.7	339	549	38.5	18.5	23.9	104	37.0	17.8	23.0
1959	207	6.6	321	510	31.4	16.1	23.9	99	31.7	16.3	24.1
1960	209	6.4	300	519	36.0	16.9	25.4	99	36.4	17.1	25.7
1961	210	6.3	289	536	35.5	13.9	18.9	99	35.9	14.0	19.1
1962	212	6.4	301	540	33.6	15.2	21.6	101	33.3	15.0	21.4
1963	213	6.1	297	525	34.4	14.6	22.3	100	34.4	14.6	22.3
1964	217	6.1	306	527	33.8	14.2	21.0	98	34.5	14.5	21.4
1965 4/	218	6.0	288	506	33.7	15.0	22.2	102	33.0	14.7	21.8
1966 5/	218	6.1	302	533	37.5	15.6	22.5				

1/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1961. 2/ A feed unit is the economic equivalent of a pound of corn. Data for crop year ending September 30. 3/ Index of prices received by farmers for all farm products 1957-59=100. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Partly forecast.

Table 7 .--Prices of poultry feeds, feed ingredients, chicks and poults, 1950-66

	Index of prices paid by farmers for feed (1957-59=100)	Price per hundred weight				
		Poultry ration	Laying feed	Scratch grain	Broiler grower feed	Turkey grower feed
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1950	106	3.58	4.53	3.95	4.92	4.91
1951	119	4.01	4.96	4.47	5.36	5.33
1952	126	4.21	5.27	4.64	5.65	5.61
1953	114	3.87	4.88	4.36	5.26	5.25
1954	114	3.87	4.90	4.32	5.31	5.30
1955	106	3.61	4.58	4.16	5.00	5.00
1956	104	3.54	4.48	4.08	4.95	4.90
1957	101	3.47	4.42	4.03	4.89	4.84
1958	99	3.41	4.44	3.94	4.97	4.85
1959	100	3.40	4.44	3.89	4.84	4.81
1960	97	3.33	4.31	3.84	4.62	4.62
1961	98	3.36	4.36	3.84	4.64	4.65
1962	99	3.42	4.38	3.87	4.67	4.71
1963	104	3.54	4.48	3.96	4.80	4.83
1964	103	3.49	4.41	3.92	4.79	4.73
1965	104	3.43	4.41	3.92	4.83	4.77
1966 1/	108	3.57	4.55	3.98	4.96	4.96

	Price per hundredweight at wholesale		Price per hundred		
			Chicks		
	Corn 2/	Soybean meal (44 percent protein) 3/	Broiler-type, Georgia	Egg-type pullets, seasonal average 4/	All poults
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1950	2.64	3.21	---	27.7	74.20
1951	3.20	3.40	---	29.1	69.80
1952	3.16	4.19	---	30.2	66.71
1953	2.79	3.21	16.69	31.6	66.30
1954	2.81	3.99	14.33	33.1	62.01
1955	2.47	2.84	14.99	33.3	61.77
1956	2.53	2.56	13.64	35.5	63.77
1957	2.27	2.35	11.14	36.0	61.08
1958	2.19	2.80	12.57	37.6	59.39
1959	2.14	2.82	8.58	37.4	56.52
1960	2.03	2.66	11.49	37.4	59.08
1961	1.98	3.16	9.27	37.7	58.32
1962	1.98	3.32	9.38	37.1	56.47
1963	2.21	3.62	9.72	48.3	56.23
1964	2.19	3.46	8.83	47.8	57.18
1965	2.28	3.57	9.56	17.1 5/	56.78
1966 1/	2.39	4.22	10.50	16.8 5/	57.93

1/ January-September.
2/ Price per bushel, No. 3 yellow, Chicago.
3/ Price per ton bulk, Decatur, converted into a hundredweight equivalent.
4/ All sexed pullets, only in 1950 through 1961, thereafter incross bred sexed pullets.
5/ Average price paid by farmers per started pullets in January-September.

Table 8.--Eggs, chicken, turkey and red meats: Civilian per capita consumption 1940-66 1/

Year	Eggs	Poultry, ready-to-cook weight				Red meats, carcass weight equivalent			
		Total	Chicken		Turkey	Total	Beef and veal	Pork excluding lard	Lamb and mutton
			Total	Approximate percentage that is broiler meat					
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1940	319	17.0	14.1	14	2.9	142	62.3	73.5	6.6
1941	311	18.3	15.4	18	2.9	144	68.5	68.4	6.8
1942	318	20.7	17.7	18	3.0	140	69.4	63.7	7.2
1943	347	25.7	23.0	18	2.7	147	61.5	78.9	6.4
1944	354	23.1	20.4	19	2.7	154	68.0	79.5	6.7
1945	403	25.1	21.6	23	3.5	145	71.3	66.6	7.3
1946	379	23.1	19.4	21	3.7	154	71.6	75.8	6.7
1947	383	21.7	18.1	24	3.6	155	80.4	69.6	5.3
1948	389	21.4	18.3	30	3.1	145	72.6	67.8	5.1
1949	383	22.9	19.6	36	3.3	145	72.8	67.7	4.1
1950	389	24.7	20.6	42	4.1	145	71.4	69.2	4.0
1951	393	26.1	21.7	48	4.4	138	62.7	71.9	3.4
1952	390	26.8	22.1	53	4.7	146	69.4	72.4	4.2
1953	379	26.7	21.9	56	4.8	155	87.1	63.5	4.7
1954	376	28.1	22.8	60	5.3	155	90.1	60.0	4.6
1955	371	26.3	21.3	65	5.0	163	91.4	66.8	4.6
1956	369	29.6	24.4	71	5.2	167	94.9	67.3	4.5
1957	362	31.4	25.5	75	5.9	159	93.4	61.1	4.2
1958	354	34.0	28.1	78	5.9	152	87.2	60.2	4.2
1959	352	35.2	28.9	79	6.3	160	87.1	67.6	4.8
1960	335	34.3	28.1	83	6.2	161	91.1	64.9	4.8
1961	326	37.6	30.2	86	7.4	161	93.4	62.0	5.1
1962	324	37.0	30.0	85	7.0	163	94.3	63.6	5.2
1963	316	37.5	30.8	87	6.7	170	99.2	65.4	4.9
1964	313	38.4	31.2	88	7.2	175	104.9	65.4	4.2
1965 2/	308	40.7	33.3	88	7.4	167	104.5	58.7	3.7
1966 3/	301	43.6	35.7	89	7.9	168	106.9	57.3	4.0

1/ Includes available data for Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1960. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Partly forecast.

Table 9.--Chickens: Breed and variety distribution of hatchery supply flocks enrolled in the National Poultry Improvement Plan, United States, 1942 through 1966, by regions, 1966

Year ending June 30 and region	States reporting	Total birds in plan 1/								
		Number	Percentage distribution by breed and variety							
			Total	New Hampshire	White Leghorn	White Rock	Barred Rock	Rhode Island Red	Cross-mated	Others 2/
	Number	Millions	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1942	33	10.7	100	21.2	24.1	15.6	16.2	12.5	2.0	8.4
1943	40	15.8	100	19.2	26.6	18.3	15.7	8.9	3.0	8.3
1944	42	20.3	100	19.4	25.9	19.7	13.9	8.3	5.5	7.3
1945	39	17.6	100	20.6	25.8	17.5	12.4	8.0	9.8	5.9
1946	32	20.3	100	23.8	23.1	17.0	11.4	7.7	11.3	5.7
1947	38	24.5	100	23.4	25.4	17.4	10.0	6.5	11.1	6.2
1948	42	25.1	100	25.9	24.7	15.2	10.2	6.8	12.4	4.8
1949	44	26.5	100	31.9	25.7	13.2	7.8	5.6	11.9	3.9
1950	47	36.2	100	38.8	21.9	10.4	6.3	4.3	15.1	3.2
1951	47	33.8	100	38.9	21.6	10.1	5.8	4.1	16.4	3.1
1952	47	37.6	100	41.4	18.9	11.9	4.0	3.3	14.3	6.2
1953	47	33.8	100	36.2	20.1	14.8	3.5	3.2	16.0	6.2
1954	47	36.0	100	25.4	18.9	23.1	2.2	2.7	19.7	8.0
1955	47	37.1	100	16.0	19.2	29.5	1.3	2.7	21.2	10.1
1956	47	34.9	100	6.7	18.9	25.2	1.2	2.3	34.0	11.7
1957	47	39.0	100	4.1	14.8	21.0	1.0	1.7	47.1	10.3
1958	47	35.6	100	3.2	17.0	10.1	.7	1.7	57.7	9.6
1959	47	40.0	100	2.1	15.5	9.8	.5	1.2	63.5	7.4
1960	47	36.1	100	1.7	15.5	7.2	.5	1.0	66.2	7.9
1961	47	36.6	100	1.6	13.8	7.0	.4	.8	67.8	8.6
1962	47	37.0	100	1.1	13.6	4.7	.2	.9	72.0	7.5
1963	46	34.9	100	.7	13.5	5.2	.2	.7	71.2	8.5
1964	47	35.9	100	.6	11.8	6.1	.3	.6	73.5	7.1
1965	41	31.7	100	.5	12.2	5.0	.6	.7	73.5	7.5
1966	46	34.1	100	.4	10.8	5.1	.3	.5	75.8	7.1
Regions 1966										
North Atlantic	9	3.6	100	.0	22.7	8.5	2.2	1.8	54.2	10.6
East North Central	5	2.3	100	1.7	31.3	8.6	.4	.7	30.5	26.8
West North Central	7	2.4	100	1.2	30.3	4.1	.5	1.2	34.0	28.7
South Atlantic	8	15.7	100	.2	3.9	4.3	.0	.3	89.6	1.7
South Central	8	9.1	100	.2	5.9	4.7	.0	.1	84.6	4.4
Western	9	1.1	100	1.4	25.0	4.9	.0	.4	60.4	7.8

1/ Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding. 2/ Includes incrossmated.
Animal Husbandry Research Division.

Table 10.--Turkeys: Breed and variety distribution of hatchery supply flocks enrolled in the National Turkey Improvement Plan, United States, 1944 through 1966, by regions, 1966

Year ending June 30 and region	States reporting	Total birds in plan 1/								January 1 breeders estimated by Crop Reporting Board (48 States)
		Number	Percentage distribution by breed and variety							
			Total	Bronze		Heavy Whites, including Hollands	Beltsville Small White	All others 2/		
				Broad-breasted	Standard					
	Number	Millions	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Millions	
1944	8	0.1	100	72	15	7	2	5	4.2	
1945	24	.7	100	82	14	3	3/	2	4.5	
1946	30	2.3	100	92	5	2	1	1	4.8	
1947	39	1.9	100	89	4	5	2	1	3.8	
1948	39	1.1	100	72	15	5	6	1	2.5	
1949	41	1.8	100	77	15	4	4	1	3.1	
1950	44	2.1	100	76	14	4	6	1	3.3	
1951	44	2.3	100	77	2	5	16	1	3.2	
1952	44	3.1	100	75	3/	4	19	2	3.7	
1953	42	2.6	100	76	3/	5	17	2	3.2	
1954	42	2.8	100	67	1	9	23	1	3.1	
1955	42	2.8	100	66	1	14	18	1	3.0	
1956	41	3.0	100	65	1	19	14	1	3.2	
1957	41	3.6	100	68	1	18	12	2	3.6	
1958	42	3.4	100	72	3/	17	9	2	3.3	
1959	41	3.8	100	62	3/	24	12	2	3.7	
1960	42	3.2	100	62	3/	29	7	2	3.3	
1961	42	4.5	100	57	3/	31	10	2	4.3	
1962	41	4.0	100	54	1	36	8	2	3.9	
1963	39	3.8	100	54	3/	37	8	2	3.9	
1964	38	3.7	100	47	3/	42	9	2	3.8	
1965	38	3.7	100	41	3/	48	8	2	3.8	
1966	38	4.0	100	32	3/	57	8	3	4.1	
Regions 1966										
North Atlantic	8	.1	100	29	---	57	3	2	.1	
East North Central	5	.5	100	18	3/	70	9	2	.5	
West North Central	7	1.2	100	30	---	52	10	9	1.1	
South Atlantic	7	.5	100	8	---	68	21	3	.5	
South Central	5	.5	100	36	3/	61	4	3/	.6	
Western	6	1.3	100	47	3/	50	3	3/	1.3	

1/ Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding. 2/ Including Jersey Buff, Bourbon Red, Black Narragansett, Nebraskan, Crosses, and others. 3/ Less than 0.5.

Animal Husbandry Research Division

Table 11.--Cold storage holdings of high-protein foods, October 1, 1966 with comparisons

Item	Unit	October 1 1960-64 average	October 1, 1965	September 1, 1966	October 1, 1966
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Total eggs 1/	Case	3,006	2,715	1,574	1,433
Shell	do.	244	321	57	106
Frozen	Pound	109,084	94,560	59,908	52,417
Total poultry 2/	do.	353,904	342,891	282,940	394,814
Broilers and fryers	do.	23,647	20,298	21,280	24,356
Roasters	do.	9,087	5,378	11,253	11,389
Hens, fowl	do.	40,121	28,775	30,530	32,794
Turkeys	do.	234,693	243,603	171,386	274,433
Ducks	do.	13,561	11,085	7,221	7,626
All red meat 3/	do.	439,627	400,012	433,400	443,541
Beef	do.	191,002	193,512	215,821	227,925
Frozen pork	do.	131,643	99,175	114,996	114,819
Pork in cooler	do.	32,163	27,120	24,961	28,182
Total cheese	do.	422,375	386,639	399,533	381,856

1/ Frozen eggs converted on the basis of 39.5 pounds to the case.

2/ Includes unclassified poultry.

3/ Includes other meat and meat products.

Table 12--Layers and potential layers, October 1 and following January 1, 1960 to date

Year	October 1					Mature chickens slaughtered under Federal inspection Oct.-Dec.	Flock replacement pullets hatched in June-Oct.
	Layers			Pullets not yet laying	Potential layers 1/		
	Hens	Pullets	Total				
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Reported:							
1960 2/	169	122	291	85	376	41	69
1961	153	146	299	79	379	41	73
1962	161	139	300	76	376	44	78
1963	161	138	299	79	378	46	85
1964	160	142	301	80	382	47	95
1965	168	131	299	73	372	42	96
1966	161	140	301	85	386		5/ 117
Change from year before 3/:							
1960 4/	9	- 25	- 15	1	- 15	--	18
1961 4/	- 17	24	7	- 6	1	0	4
1962	9	- 8	1	- 4	- 3	3	5
1963	0	- 1	- 1	3	2	2	8
1964	- 1	4	2	2	4	0	9
1965	9	- 11	- 2	- 7	- 10	- 4	1
1966	- 8	10	2	12	14		21

	January 1 of following year				
	Layers			Pullets not yet laying	Potential layers
	Hens	Pullets	Total		
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Reported:					
1960 2/	127	193	319	32	352
1961	133	176	309	35	344
1962	130	182	312	38	350
1963	134	173	307	41	348
1964	135	172	307	44	351
1965	134	174	308	48	356
1966	140	163	304	48	352
Change from year before 3/:					
1960 4/	6	- 16	- 10	- 5	- 15
1961 4/	6	- 17	- 11	2	- 9
1962	- 3	6	3	3	6
1963	4	- 9	- 5	3	- 2
1964	1	- 1	- 1	3	2
1965	- 1	2	1	4	5
1966	6	- 9	- 4	0	- 4

1/ Layers plus pullets not yet laying.
2/ Date for 48 States.
3/ Computed from unrounded data.
4/ Based on data for 48 States.
5/ Partly estimated.

Table 13.--Egg-feed price ratios, replacements started and raised, and subsequent numbers of pullets on farms, 1950 to date 1/

Year	Egg-feed price ratio		Chickens raised 3/	Hatch of replacement pullet chicks 4/		Pullets on farms 5/		Farmers intentions to purchase chicks
	Weighted average 2/	Year ended June 30		Year ended June 30	Year ended September 30	October 1	January 1 following	
	Lb.	Lb.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	
Reported:								
1950	9.6	11.4	620			283	258	---
1951	11.4	11.3	623			288	261	---
1952	9.1	10.7	561			259	238	---
1953	11.3	11.5	548			266	255	---
1954	10.9	11.6	540			273	257	---
1955	9.8	9.3	459			242	239	---
1956	12.2	11.9	471			259	250	---
1957	9.3	9.6	394			228	227	---
1958	11.9	11.6	421			254	246	---
1959	10.0	10.2	386	311	304	231	225	---
1960	9.6	9.5	332	256	262	207	210	---
1961	11.5	11.4	346	281	287	226	219	---
1962	10.1	10.1	322	276	278	215	214	---
1963	10.2	9.9	318	280	285	217	216	---
1964	9.8	9.6	320	285	291	222	222	---
1965	9.2	9.4	300	272	276	204	212	---
1966	11.4	10.6	335	299	313	225		---
Change from preceding year:	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1950	76	88	88			87	90	88
1951	119	99	101			102	101	96
1952	80	95	90			90	91	90
1953	124	107	98			103	107	96
1954	96	101	99			103	101	100
1955	90	80	85			89	93	82
1956	124	128	103			107	105	103
1957	76	81	84			88	91	91
1958	128	121	107			111	109	106
1959	84	88	92			91	91	99
1960	96	93	86	82	86	90	93	91
1961	120	120	104	110	110	109	104	112
1962	88	89	93	98	97	95	98	101
1963	101	98	99	101	103	101	101	106
1964	96	97	101	102	102	102	103	101
1965	94	98	94	95	95	92	95	97
1966	124	113	112	110	113	111		

1/ Includes available data for Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1961. 2/ Weights are as follows: Preceding November 1; preceding December 2; January 3; February 4; March 5; April 3; May 1. 3/For farm flock replacement; excluding specialized broilers, but including broiler breeder stock. 4/ One-half of reported hatch of egg-type chicks plus pullet chicks placed domestically for broiler hatchery supply flocks. 5/ Laying and not yet laying.

Table 14.--Egg supplies available to civilians for food, January-March, April-June, and July-August 1965-66

Item	Unit	January-March			April-June		
		1965	1966		1965	1966	
			Reported	Change from a year earlier		Reported	Change from a year earlier
Beginning stocks	Mil. doz.	46.0	41.3	-4.7	43.3	19.1	-24.2
Farm production	Mil. doz.	1,355.4	1,330.3	-25.1	1,396.4	1,380.6	-15.8
Imports	Mil. doz.	.3	2.0	1.7	.2	9.0	8.8
Exports and shipments	Mil. doz.	7.5	9.4	1.9	10.1	12.2	2.1
Military procurement	Mil. doz.	20.3	24.3	4.0	24.1	26.0	1.9
Eggs used for hatching	Mil. doz.	88.0	96.4	8.5	92.2	100.6	8.4
Supplies available to civilians for food:							
Total	Mil. doz.	1,285.9	1,243.4	-42.5	1,313.5	1,269.9	-43.6
Per capita	No.	80.7	77.3	-3.4	82.3	78.7	-3.6
Civilian population	Mil.	191.1	193.1	2.0	191.6	193.6	2.0

Item	Unit	July-August			October-December		
		1965	1966		1965	1966	
			Reported	Change from a year earlier		Reported	Change from a year earlier
Beginning stocks	Mil. doz.	79.8	45.4	-34.4			
Farm production	Mil. doz.	888.2	878.8	- 9.4			
Imports	Mil. doz.	.1	1.0	.9			
Exports and shipments	Mil. doz.	6.6	7.5	.9			
Military procurement	Mil. doz.	11.2	15.1	3.9			
Eggs used for hatching	Mil. doz.	49.6	55.5	5.9			
Supplies available to civilians for food:							
Total	Mil. doz.	900.7	847.1	-53.7			
Per capita	No.	56.3	52.4	- 3.9			
Civilian population	Mil.	192.1	194.0	1.9			

Table 15.--Egg-type chick hatchery operations, United States and 5 States reporting weekly, 1965 to date

Month	United States				5 States 1/						
	Hatch		Percentage change 1965 to 1966		Hatch			Period 2/	Egg settings advanced 3 weeks		
					Reported		Percentage change 1965 to 1966		Reported		Percentage change 1965 to 1966
	1965	1966	Hatch	Eggs in incubators beginning of month	1965	1966			1965	1966	
	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent	Thousands	Thousands	Percent		Thousands	Thousands	Percent
January	31,277	37,228	19	18	9,370	10,695	14	Jan. 2-Jan. 29	11,318	11,771	4
February	36,858	41,701	13	15	9,789	10,980	12	Jan. 30-Feb. 26	12,337	13,959	13
March	59,742	66,411	11	14	12,405	13,959	13	Feb. 27-Apr. 2	18,326	20,517	12
April	73,478	83,132	13	12	13,071	16,001	22	Apr. 3-Apr. 30	15,763	19,047	21
May	68,382	77,848	14	17	14,002	15,823	13	May 1-May 28	16,245	18,365	13
June	47,123	54,365	15	18	11,433	12,891	13	May 29-July 2	17,221	20,135	17
July	32,830	36,374	11	20	9,715	11,217	15	July 3-July 30	10,998	13,264	21
August	28,728	33,967	18	16	8,316	10,168	22	July 31-Sept. 3	12,626	15,115	20
September	29,048	35,519	22	21	8,902	10,985	23	Sept. 4-Oct. 1	11,276	13,712	22
October	28,064			37	8,897			Oct. 2-Oct. 29	10,173	14,220	40
November	26,508				7,275						
December	26,927				7,863						

1/ The five States are Georgia, Illinois, California, Oregon and Washington.

2/ Weeks of 1966 and corresponding weeks of 1965.

3/ Change from a year earlier in July 3-August 20.

Table 16 --Into-storage movement of eggs compared with concurrent shell egg production, 1945-65

Year	Total into-storage movement			Period of accumulation of all eggs		Shell eggs produced during into-storage period	Into-storage movement as a percentage of concurrent shell egg production
	Shell eggs	Frozen eggs	All eggs 1/	First of month	Last of month		
	Million cases	Million cases	Million cases			Million cases	Percent
1945	5.6	4.5	10.1	Mar.	June	69.9	14.4
1946	9.6	4.1	13.7	Feb.	June	83.4	16.4
1947	4.0	4.5	8.5	Mar.	July	78.0	10.9
1948	5.4	3.8	9.2	Feb.	June	76.7	12.0
1949	2.1	2.9	5.0	Mar.	June	62.3	8.0
1950	3.6	3.6	7.1	Jan.	June	93.6	7.6
1951	2.4	4.1	6.5	Feb.	June	76.7	8.5
1952	3.1	2.9	6.1	Feb.	June	76.4	8.0
1953	1.4	3.2	4.6	Feb.	June	73.6	6.2
1954	1.6	3.8	5.4	Feb.	June	74.2	7.3
1955	2.0	3.4	5.4	Mar.	June	60.9	8.9
1956	1.1	3.4	4.5	Mar.	June	61.0	7.4
1957	1.3	2.6	3.9	Mar.	June	61.9	6.3
1958	.6	2.0	2.6	Mar.	July	74.3	3.5
1959	1.0	2.6	3.6	Mar.	June	63.8	5.6
1960	.8	2.2	3.1	Jan.	July	104.4	3.0
1961	.3	1.6	1.9	Mar.	June	75.2	3.1
1962	.3	2.1	2.4	Mar.	July	76.7	3.1
1963	.2	1.8	1.9	Apr.	July	61.0	3.1
1964	.2	1.9	2.0	Mar.	July	77.4	2.6
1965	.5	1.1	1.6	Mar.	July	77.3	2.1
1966	.1	1.1	1.1	Mar.	July	76.4	1.4

1/ Sum of shell eggs and frozen egg may not add to all eggs due to rounding of data.

Table 17.--Weekly broiler chick placements in 23 States related to 1965 and 1966 U. S. broiler production

State	Data related to 1965 broiler production					Data related to 1966 broiler production: Weekly broiler chick placements			
	Weekly broiler chick placements			Number of broilers produced 1965					
	Last 19 weeks of 1964	First 43 weeks of 1965	1964-65 total	As reported	As a percentage of advanced placements	Last 19 weeks of 1965	First 42 weeks of 1966 *	1965-66 total	1965-66 as a percentage of corresponding 1964-65 total
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Percent	Millions	Millions	Millions	Percent
Maine	11.5	59.6	71.1	68.4	96	11.8	62.7	74.5	105
Connecticut	2.1	10.2	12.2	11.8	97	1.8	8.7	10.5	86
Pennsylvania	6.8	38.4	45.2	43.0	95	7.5	37.2	44.7	99
Indiana	3.8	21.2	25.0	23.8	95	3.9	18.4	22.3	89
Illinois	.1	.5	.6	.6	100	.1	.5	.6	100
Missouri	5.1	26.4	31.5	30.7	97	3.9	17.8	21.7	69
Delaware	18.0	95.5	113.5	109.3	96	20.4	107.1	127.5	112
Maryland	23.0	126.7	149.7	144.8	97	28.0	142.2	170.2	114
Virginia	7.6	40.7	48.2	47.9	99	8.0	41.1	49.1	102
West Virginia	3.0	16.1	19.1	18.6	97	2.7	16.9	19.6	103
North Carolina	35.1	205.7	240.8	234.5	97	41.0	223.3	264.3	110
South Carolina	2.4	14.6	17.0	16.4	96	2.7	14.6	17.3	102
Georgia	63.2	353.2	416.4	402.8	97	73.0	396.6	469.6	113
Florida	2.2	11.5	13.6	12.9	95	2.1	14.8	16.9	124
Tennessee	6.7	39.8	46.5	44.9	97	7.8	44.7	52.5	113
Alabama	41.9	253.3	295.1	283.1	97	50.9	285.0	335.9	114
Mississippi	26.9	146.1	173.3	167.9	97	28.3	162.7	191.0	110
Arkansas	49.4	279.4	328.4	320.1	97	56.0	306.4	362.4	110
Louisiana	5.2	27.1	32.3	31.6	98	5.8	30.4	36.2	112
Texas	23.5	124.0	147.6	142.2	96	25.6	136.0	161.6	109
Washington	3.0	19.1	22.2	21.0	95	3.1	20.1	23.2	105
Oregon	1.5	9.8	11.3	10.8	96	2.0	11.4	13.4	119
California	10.3	52.2	62.5	59.9	96	11.8	67.6	79.4	127
Total 22 States	352.2	1,970.6	2,322.9	2,248.8	97	398.2	2,166.2	2,564.4	110
U.S. total				2,368.6					

*Last 2 weeks estimated from egg settings.

Table 18.--USDA purchases of cut-up young chickens for National School Lunch Program, by years, 1961-65, by weeks, 1965 to date

Period	Broiler production: Number	Broiler production: Ready-to-cook weight	Duration of program: Number of weeks	Duration of program: Begin and end	Purchases	Range of prices per pound	Commodity cost of purchases 2/
	Millions	Million pounds	Weeks	Months	1,000 pounds	Cents	1,000 dollars
1961	1,993	4,926	24	1/Mar.-Dec.	44,790	26.67-37.69	13,448
1962	2,026	4,980	22	Aug.-Dec.	60,000	27.28-33.20	17,963
1963	2,104	5,244	19	Aug.-Dec.	50,100	27.37-31.59	14,943
1964	2,161	5,417	24	July-Dec.	51,930	28.09-31.69	15,255
1965	2,333	5,836	16	Sept.-Dec.	37,320	28.44-34.46	11,527

	Contracts let in week ending	Purchases: For the week	Purchases: Cumulative for the year	Range of prices per pound	Commodity cost of purchases 2/: For the week	Commodity cost of purchases 2/: Cumulative for the year
		1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Cents	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
1965						
	Sept. 16	2,130	2,130	29.49-32.49	665	665
	23	2,790	4,920	29.03-32.36	848	1,513
	29	3,030	7,950	28.44-31.80	920	2,432
	Oct. 6	2,220	10,170	29.65-31.60	674	3,107
	14	1,530	11,700	29.89-32.64	481	3,588
	21	1,140	12,840	29.93-34.46	357	3,945
	29	1,170	14,010	30.63-32.78	366	4,311
	Nov. 5	900	15,000	30.80-31.95	313	4,624
	12	2,670	17,670	29.35-32.77	840	5,464
	18	2,940	20,610	29.94-32.64	919	6,383
	24	2,970	23,580	29.69-31.76	920	7,303
	Dec. 1	3,030	26,610	29.34-31.59	928	8,231
	8	3,120	29,730	29.77-31.98	958	9,190
	16	3,030	32,760	29.44-33.14	929	10,119
	23	2,490	35,250	29.43-33.00	766	10,886
	29	2,070	37,320	29.74-31.82	641	11,527
1966						
	Aug. 19	2,520	2,520	31.34-35.32	842	842
	24	2,340	4,860	32.25-34.96	794	1,636
	31	2,700	7,560	33.24-35.19	926	2,562
	Sept. 9	2,490	10,050	32.53-34.97	847	3,410
	15	1,740	11,790	32.65-34.76	590	4,000
	22	2,100	13,890	31.98-34.23	693	4,693
	28	1,740	15,630	31.43-33.84	566	5,260
	Oct. 5	1,950	17,580	30.18-33.41	626	5,886
	12	1,980	19,560	30.25-33.65	633	6,519
	19	1,830	21,390	31.00-32.79	586	7,104
	26	2,100	23,490	30.02-32.43	657	7,761

1/ First program in month of March, second in August-December. 2/ In 1961 through 1964 the cost is at shipping points; beginning in 1965 it is at points of destination.

Table 19.--Charges on U. S. broilers and turkeys imported by West Germany, per pound, July 31, 1962 to date 1/

Period	Broilers								Type II turkeys	
	Gate price		Levy						Gate price	Variable levy
			Supplemental		Variable		Total			
	Type II	Type III	Type II	Type III	Type II	Type III	Type II	Type III		
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1962										
July 31-Sept. 30	33.84	---	0.03	---	9.68	---	9.71	---	34.57	12.02
Oct. 1-Dec. 31	33.81	---	2.83	---	9.72	---	12.55	---	34.57	12.02
1963										
Jan. 1-Mar. 31	33.09	---	2.73	---	10.21	---	12.94	---	34.30	13.38
Apr. 1-June 9	32.84	---	2.27	---	10.77	---	13.04	---	33.89	13.38
June 10-June 30	32.84	---	3.40	---	10.77	---	14.17	---	33.89	13.38
July 1-July 31	32.21	---	2.72	---	10.77	---	13.49	---	33.89	13.38
Aug. 1-Sept. 31	32.42	---	2.72	---	10.66	---	13.38	---	34.20	12.93
Oct. 1-Oct. 20	32.59	---	2.72	---	10.55	---	13.27	---	34.37	13.27
Oct. 21-Dec. 31	32.59	---	1.70	---	10.55	---	12.25	----	34.37	13.27
1964										
Jan. 1-Feb. 9	32.59	35.09	2.27	2.27	10.09	10.88	12.36	13.15	34.27	12.81
Feb. 10-Mar. 31	32.59	35.09	2.83	2.83	10.09	10.88	12.92	13.71	34.27	12.81
Apr. 1-July 31	32.78	35.30	2.83	2.83	9.87	10.55	12.70	13.38	34.64	12.36
Aug. 1-Sept. 30	32.83	35.35	2.83	2.83	9.98	10.66	12.81	13.49	34.80	12.47
Oct. 1-Oct. 29	32.71	35.23	2.83	2.83	10.06	10.85	12.89	13.68	34.58	12.67
Oct. 30-Nov. 15	32.71	35.23	3.97	3.97	10.06	10.85	14.03	14.82	34.58	12.67
Nov. 16-Dec. 31	32.71	35.23	5.67	5.67	10.06	10.85	15.73	16.52	34.58	12.67
1965										
Jan. 1-Mar. 5	32.71	35.23	5.67	5.67	10.06	10.85	15.73	16.52	34.58	12.67
Mar. 6-Mar. 14	32.71	35.23	6.80	6.80	10.06	10.85	16.86	17.65	34.58	12.67
Mar. 15-Mar. 31	32.71	35.23	7.94	4.54	10.06	10.85	18.00	15.39	34.58	12.67
Apr. 1-May 1	32.71	35.23	7.94	4.54	10.06	10.85	18.00	15.39	34.58	12.67
May 2-June 30	32.71	35.23	7.37	5.44	10.06	10.85	17.43	16.29	34.58	12.67
July 1-Sept. 25	32.99	35.53	7.37	5.44	9.53	10.27	16.90	15.71	35.01	11.99
Sept. 26-Oct. 14	32.99	35.53	6.24	4.54	9.53	10.27	15.77	14.81	35.01	11.99
Oct. 15-Nov. 8	32.99	35.53	5.44	4.54	9.53	10.27	14.97	14.81	35.01	11.99
Nov. 9-Dec. 31	32.99	35.53	4.54	4.54	9.53	10.27	14.07	14.81	35.01	11.99
1966										
Jan. 1-Jan. 16	32.99	35.53	4.54	4.54	9.53	10.27	14.07	14.81	35.01	11.99
Jan. 17-Feb. 6	32.99	35.53	3.63	3.63	9.53	10.27	13.16	13.90	35.01	11.99
Feb. 7-June 18	32.99	35.53	4.54	3.63	9.53	10.27	14.07	13.90	35.01	11.99
June 19-June 30	32.99	35.53	5.67	4.54	9.53	10.27	15.20	14.81	35.01	11.99
July 1- Oct. 23	33.13	35.68	5.67	4.54	9.09	9.80	14.76	14.34	35.38	11.29
Oct. 24-	33.13	35.68	6.80	5.67	9.09	9.80	15.89	15.47	35.38	11.29

1/ Type II, ready-to-cook, including giblets; Type III, ready-to-cook, excluding giblets.

2/ Compiled by Dairy and Poultry Division, FAS.

Table 20 --Turkeys for breeding on January 1: Farmers' intentions and reported numbers, 15 important states, 1964 to date

States	Heavy breeds							
	Intentions-percentage of year before 1/			Breeders on hand as of January 1, 1966				
				Number			Percentage of year before	
	1965	1966	1967	1964	1965	1966	1965	1966
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Thou.				
New York	115	100	100	15	15	15	100	100
Pennsylvania	97	102	130	36	29	23	78	82
Ohio	109	110	119	146	158	156	108	99
Michigan	95	98	100	75	85	80	113	94
Wisconsin	80	2/	2/	3/ 55	3/ 150	3/ 152	173	101
Minnesota	105	96	92	445	432	480	97	111
Iowa	118	111	87	215	209	203	97	97
Missouri	106	105	117	145	169	175	117	104
Virginia	90	110	106	57	50	52	88	104
South Carolina	131	120	103	3/ 50	3/ 56	58	112	104
Oklahoma	116	92	2/	47	46	45	98	98
Texas	106	112	117	242	244	350	101	143
Washington	113	83	82	16	19	22	119	116
Oregon	126	108	102	174	162	176	93	109
California	104	108	104	850	871	950	102	109
Total 15 States	105	104	104	2,668	2,694	2,937	101	109
	Beltsville and other light breeds							
New York	2/	2/	---	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	115	80	200	10	6	4	60	67
Ohio	120	105	80	39	50	42	128	84
Michigan	100	2/	100	7	5	5	71	100
Wisconsin	2/	2/	2/	---	---	---	---	---
Minnesota	95	122	135	67	73	94	109	129
Iowa	85	100	50	21	13	21	62	162
Missouri	67	100	100	45	22	35	49	159
Virginia	100	112	100	90	95	90	106	95
South Carolina	2/	2/	---	---	---	0	---	---
Oklahoma	100	2/	2/	5	11	7	120	64
Texas	200	150	100	1	2	4	100	100
Washington	2/	2/	---	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	110	110	105	29	43	45	148	105
California	90	125	90	11	8	10	73	105
Total 15 States	101	109	108	325	328	357	101	109

1/ Farmers' October intentions to hold turkey breeders at beginning of following year as a percentage of a year earlier. 2/ Not shown to avoid disclosing individual operations. 3/ Includes light breeds to avoid disclosing individual operations.

Table 21.--Turkeys: Monthly hatchings, by breed type, advanced to indicate prospective month of marketing, 48 States, 1962 to date

Month of marketing	Light breeds advanced 4 months			Heavy breeds: Hens advanced 5 months			Heavy breeds: Toms advanced 6 months			All turkeys: Sum of preceding columns 1/		
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
January	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.4	4.4	4.4
February	.3	.4	.5	.6	.5	.4	1.0	1.0	.8	1.9	1.9	1.6
March	.3	.3	.5	.7	.5	.5	.6	.5	.4	1.6	1.3	1.3
April	.3	.5	.6	.9	.5	.7	.7	.5	.5	1.9	1.5	1.7
May	.4	.6	.7	1.2	.7	.9	.9	.5	.7	2.4	1.8	2.3
June	.5	.6	.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.2	.7	.9	3.3	2.7	3.4
July	.7	.8	1.0	2.8	3.5	3.7	1.6	1.4	1.6	5.1	5.7	6.4
August	.9	.9	1.3	7.0	8.0	8.8	2.8	3.5	3.6	10.7	12.4	13.7
September	1.5	1.6	1.8	9.7	9.8	10.1	7.0	8.0	8.8	18.3	19.3	20.7
October	1.6	1.5	1.8	10.4	9.9	10.0	9.7	9.8	10.1	21.7	21.1	21.8
November	1.5	1.7	1.7	6.9	7.1	7.5	10.4	9.9	10.0	18.8	18.6	19.2
December	1.1	1.1	1.3	3.0	3.0	3.2	6.9	7.1	7.5	10.9	11.1	12.0
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
January	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	3.2	4.1	4.2	4.7	6.0	6.3
February	.7	.9	2/1.0	.3	.5	1.2	.8	1.2	1.0	1.8	2.6	2/ 2.5
March	.6	.7		.4	.4	2/ .6	.3	.5	.4	1.3	1.6	
April	.6	.9		.4	.6		.4	.4	2/ .6	1.4	1.9	
May	.8	1.1		.7	1.1		.4	.6		1.9	2.8	
June	.8	.8		1.6	2.4		.7	1.1		3.1	4.3	
July	1.1	1.1		3.9	5.2		1.6	2.4		6.6	8.6	
August	1.3	1.4		9.1	10.0		3.9	5.2		14.4	16.6	
September	1.7	1.6		10.4	11.2		9.1	10.0		21.2	22.8	
October	1.7	1.7		10.6	11.4		10.4	11.2		22.8	24.2	
November	1.8	1.8		8.1	8.5		10.6	11.4		20.5	21.8	
December	1.2	1.4		4.1	4.2		8.1	8.5		13.3	14.1	

1/ Detail may not add exactly to totals due to rounding. 2/ Assumes year-to-year change in August hatch will be the same as eggs in incubators on October 1.

Table 22.--Rank of States in turkeys raised, 1966 with comparisons

State	Number of turkeys raised							Rank				
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1966	Change in output between		1950	1955	1960	1965	1966
						1950-66	1955-66					
	Thou.	Thou.-	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
California	7,202	10,196	17,963	15,667	16,972	9,770	6,776	1	1	1	2	1
Minnesota	4,219	8,034	15,125	15,847	16,637	12,418	8,603	2	2	2	1	2
Missouri	1,854	2,442	4,103	7,588	10,212	8,358	7,770	7	8	5	4	3
Iowa	2,956	4,453	7,792	8,139	7,568	4,612	3,115	3	4	3	3	4
Texas	2,927	3,032	4,083	5,283	6,411	3,484	3,379	4	5	6	6	5
Arkansas	496	1,557	2,478	4,802	6,393	5,897	4,836	24	13	11	9	6
North Carolina	559	1,053	2,345	5,042	5,900	5,341	4,847	22	16	12	7	7
Wisconsin	977	2,211	5,527	5,444	5,687	4,710	3,476	12	10	4	5	8
Virginia	2,294	5,529	4,045	4,933	5,535	3,241	6	5	3	7	8	9
Ohio	1,361	2,958	3,452	3,508	4,137	2,776	1,179	10	6	9	10	10
Indiana	1,249	1,956	3,396	3,402	3,724	2,475	1,768	11	11	10	11	11
Utah	1,673	2,772	3,508	2,857	3,378	1,705	606	9	7	8	12	12
Colorado	723	860	1,632	2,046	2,333	1,610	1,473	20	21	13	13	13
West Virginia	962	1,636	1,023	1,879	1,801	839	165	13	12	20	14	14
Pennsylvania	1,852	2,297	1,368	1,627	1,798	-54	-499	8	9	15	15	15
Oregon	1,985	1,535	1,490	1,545	1,725	-260	190	6	14	14	16	16
Georgia	316	316	663	1,251	1,654	1,338	1,338	30	32	25	19	17
Illinois	865	896	1,076	1,334	1,438	573	542	16	20	19	18	18
Alabama	190	276	238	783	1,310	1,120	1,034	34	33	31	26	19
South Dakota	320	369	830	1,081	1,290	970	921	29	30	33	21	20
Michigan	916	964	1,097	1,033	1,128	212	164	14	18	18	22	21
South Carolina	771	1,116	632	822	1,086	315	-30	19	15	26	25	22
North Dakota	495	507	973	973	1,032	537	525	25	28	21	24	23
Nebraska	784	816	1,151	1,169	960	176	144	18	22	17	20	24
Oklahoma	545	744	1,284	1,445	921	376	177	23	24	16	17	25
Kentucky	314	423	805	1,022	781	467	358	31	29	24	23	26
New Jersey	332	334	156	490	650	318	316	28	31	36	29	27
Kansas	713	730	834	692	608	-105	-122	21	25	22	27	28
Washington	909	808	522	523	505	-404	-303	15	23	28	28	29
New York	808	974	603	374	377	-431	-597	17	17	27	31	30
Delaware	124	919	136	423	338	214	-581	38	19	37	30	31
Massachusetts	447	642	356	324	279	-168	-363	26	26	29	32	32
Montana	130	67	281	230	235	-142	46	37	44	30	34	33
Idaho 1/	247	122						33	40			
Maryland	438	535	233	266	221	-217	-314	27	27	32	33	34
Florida	138	165	238	209	207	69	42	36	37	31	35	35
Connecticut	269	271	217	175	157	-112	-114	32	34	33	36	36
Mississippi	124	147	163	115	98	-26	-49	38	38	35	37	37
New Hampshire	123	142	74	86	87	-36	-55	39	39	39	39	38
Arizona	85	97	180	109	73	-12	-24	42	42	34	38	39
Maine	74	259	29	48	47	-27	-212	43	35	42	41	40
Tennessee	186	175	114	74	39	-147	-136	35	36	38	40	41
Vermont	120	115	25	22	24	-96	-91	40	41	44	42	42
Rhode Island	49	52	43	21	20	-29	-32	45	46	41	44	43
Louisiana	85	78	50	22	17	-68	-61	42	43	40	43	44
New Mexico	64	56	27	11	10	-54	-46	44	45	43	45	45
Wyoming	99	13	4	4	4	-95	-9	41	47	45	46	46
Nevada	24	10	1	0	0	-24	-10	46	48	46	47	47

1/ Since 1960, Montana and Idaho have been combined to avoid disclosing individual operations.

Table 23.--USDA purchases of ready-to-cook turkeys by years, 1951-65, by weeks, 1964 to date 1/

Period	Size of turkey crop		Duration of program		Purchases	Range of prices per pound	Commodity cost of purchases 2/
	Head raised	Ready-to-cook weight	Number of weeks	Begin and end			
	Millions	Million pounds	Weeks	Months	1,000 pounds	Cents	1,000 dollars
1951	53	703	---	---	---	---	---
1952	62	795	---	---	27,852	---	---
1953	60	758	---	---	20,327	---	---
1954	68	870	---	---	---	---	---
1955	66	818	---	---	---	---	---
1956	77	957	10	Sept.-Nov.	27,114	37.00-39.50	10,400
1957	81	1,034	---	---	---	---	---
1958-59	80	1,038	28	July-Feb.	23,560	31.29-37.50	7,969
1959	84	1,123	4	Sept.-Oct.	21,570	32.17-35.99	7,416
1960	85	1,162	4	Sept.-Oct.	18,850	34.74-37.47	6,800
1961	108	1,506	10	Aug.-Nov.	60,090	25.93-33.33	17,065
1962	92	1,304	9	Sept.-Nov.	42,900	30.97-33.75	13,929
1963	93	1,342	8	Aug.-Oct.	43,560	31.48-33.75	14,200
1964	100	1,436	11	Aug.-Oct.	60,775	29.45-33.46	19,174
1965	105	1,508	7	Sept.-Nov.	29,736	30.43-40.95	9,382

	Contracts let in week ending	Purchases		Range of prices per pound	Commodity cost of purchases	
		For the week	Cumulative for the year		For the week	Cumulative for the year 2/
		1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Cents	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
1965						
	Sept. 24	5,320	5,320	30.73-32.95	1,669	1,669
	30	7,952	3/13,104	30.68-32.74	2,500	4,116
	Oct. 8	6,104	19,208	30.89-32.68	1,932	6,049
	15	3,864	23,072	30.79-32.64	1,218	7,266
	22	2,688	25,760	30.43-32.64	841	8,107
	28	2,576	28,336	30.84-32.64	812	8,920
	Nov. 5	1,400	29,736	30.43-40.95	463	9,382
1966						
	Aug. 12	2,880	2,880	31.51-33.53	942	942
	19	2,520	5,400	32.28-33.93	834	1,775
	26	2,610	8,010	32.30-34.07	867	2,643
	Sept. 2	1,830	9,840	32.73-34.49	618	3,260
	9	1,110	10, 50	32.69-34.93	373	3,634
	16	1,1	12,120	33.62-35.51	406	4,040
	23	540	12,660	33.79-35.20	188	4,228
	29	270	12,930	34.10-35.60	94	4,321
	Oct. 4/					

1/ Annual and cumulative totals adjusted for contract cancellations. 2/ Through 1965, the cost is at shipping points; beginning in 1966 it is at points of destination. 3/ Reflects a reduction of 168,000 pounds at $53,000. 4/ USDA made no purchases during the first 3 weeks of October because quantities and prices of the offerings did not justify acceptance under the Section 32 surplus removal program.

Table 24.--Realized gross farm income from all sources, by States and regions, 1965 1/

State	Cash receipts from farm marketings and value of home consumption										Poultry and eggs as a percentage of gross income from farm products	Gross rental value of farm dwellings	Government payments	Realized gross farm income	Poultry and eggs as a percentage of realized gross farm income
	Livestock and livestock products								Crops	Total livestock and products and crops					
	Poultry and eggs					Meat animals	Dairy products	Total livestock and products 3/							
	Eggs	Other chickens	Broilers	Turkeys	Total 2/										
	Million Dollars										Percent	Million Dollars			Percent
Maine	35.7	3.1	47.3	.3	86.4	7.8	40.8	136	151	287	30	10	2.0	299	29
New Hampshire	12.8	1.1	1.5	.5	15.9	4.2	21.7	43	12	55	29	5	.7	60	27
Vermont	5.3	.4	.1	.1	5.9	12.9	97.1	117	17	134	4	8	1.6	143	4
Massachusetts	22.4	1.6	4.4	2.0	30.9	11.0	49.7	94	75	170	18	11	.6	181	17
Rhode Island	3.3	.2	.6	.1	4.3	1.5	6.1	12	10	22	20	2	.1	24	18
Connecticut	31.0	1.8	7.7	1.2	41.7	5.9	42.3	92	64	156	27	3	.7	168	25
New York	63.1	2.6	3.0	2.2	80.2	79.1	486.7	654	308	961	8	107	20.3	1,089	7
New Jersey	45.7	1.3	2.0	3.3	52.6	14.9	55.9	125	143	268	20	24	4.7	297	18
Pennsylvania	97.4	6.6	29.5	8.2	142.5	132.2	335.7	618	243	861	17	94	21.4	976	15
North Atlantic	316.6	18.6	96.2	17.8	460.4	269.5	1,136.1	1,889	1,023	2,912	16	272	52.1	3,237	14
Ohio	61.5	2.9	5.4	14.2	26.7	370.3	221.6	690	453	1,143	2	108	76.4	1,327	2
Indiana	56.9	3.9	12.1	14.1	90.4	526.7	134.5	758	563	1,320	7	89	98.7	1,508	6
Illinois	40.7	1.8	.4	6.1	50.0	1,045.6	151.7	1,257	1,171	2,428	2	96	139.8	2,664	2
Michigan	35.8	1.6	1.6	4.8	45.9	151.3	230.3	436	376	812	6	90	53.3	955	5
Wisconsin	38.2	1.5	9.9	19.7	71.3	316.1	662.9	1,093	195	1,288	6	68	51.6	1,407	5
East North Central	233.1	11.8	29.5	58.9	344.2	2,409.9	1,401.1	4,233	2,758	6,992	5	450	419.8	7,861	4
Minnesota	52.6	2.6	5.8	54.7	122.1	666.5	341.4	1,152	477	1,628	8	110	131.2	1,870	7
Iowa	72.8	3.6	2.0	34.7	115.8	2,025.8	188.9	2,341	711	3,051	4	57	228.8	3,337	3
Missouri	28.5	2.2	14.4	30.8	78.3	641.0	125.8	849	434	1,282	6	104	119.4	1,506	5
North Dakota	7.1	.3	---	3.8	11.6	202.3	39.9	257	419	676	2	26	116.3	818	1
South Dakota	25.5	1.0	---	3.2	30.1	522.6	44.7	607	160	767	4	29	78.1	875	3
Nebraska	24.7	1.2	.7	5.0	32.1	895.8	56.4	988	387	1,375	2	52	184.7	1,611	2
Kansas	18.5	1.3	.6	2.6	23.4	642.2	70.4	738	490	1,229	2	53	207.3	1,489	2
West North Central	229.6	12.2	23.5	134.7	413.2	5,596.1	867.5	6,931	3,077	10,008	4	431	1,065.7	11,505	4
Delaware	4.7	.5	67.3	1.5	74.0	4.5	9.0	87	42	130	57	5	2.1	138	54
Maryland	8.4	.6	89.1	1.1	99.5	36.7	81.0	218	118	336	30	32	6.2	133	75
Virginia	38.9	2.7	23.2	14.0	81.3	111.7	94.4	290	265	555	15	16	16.1	631	13
West Virginia	10.2	.7	9.9	5.2	26.2	34.8	27.2	90	32	122	21	16	3.6	142	18
North Carolina	75.9	7.4	118.2	19.9	223.5	127.2	90.2	443	817	1,260	18	83	43.4	1,387	16
South Carolina	36.2	2.8	8.3	3.8	52.2	46.9	30.0	130	305	435	12	40	26.7	501	10
Georgia	125.6	8.6	198.6	5.2	338.4	138.6	60.1	539	440	979	35	61	49.6	1,089	31
Florida	45.0	2.7	6.3	.5	54.8	96.2	87.2	241	748	989	6	32	17.3	1,038	5
South Atlantic	344.9	25.9	520.9	51.2	949.8	596.6	479.0	2,037	2,767	4,804	20	328	165.0	5,297	18
Kentucky	26.5	1.9	5.5	4.5	39.0	248.2	106.8	396	352	748	5	63	39.8	850	5
Tennessee	30.0	1.6	22.3	.3	54.4	191.2	96.8	344	325	669	8	68	36.7	774	7
Alabama	74.4	6.1	138.6	3.2	222.4	140.4	54.0	418	279	696	32	52	35.7	784	28
Mississippi	80.0	3.7	81.0	.5	165.9	123.8	56.7	347	498	845	20	58	26.6	930	18
Arkansas	73.8	4.0	143.4	19.2	241.5	97.4	38.3	378	558	936	26	48	17.2	1,002	24
Louisiana	19.8	1.8	15.0	.1	36.8	96.1	57.4	191	314	505	7	46	22.1	573	6
Oklahoma	12.4	.7	4.2	5.7	23.6	364.2	59.2	448	308	756	3	40	76.4	873	3
Texas	77.3	3.7	72.0	20.9	176.9	770.7	155.0	1,149	1,359	2,508	7	140	198.8	2,847	6
South Central	394.3	23.5	482.2	54.5	960.6	2,032.0	624.2	3,671	3,994	7,664	13	514	453.3	8,631	11
Montana	5.4	.4	2.8	.1	5.9	219.1	15.7	248	181	429	1	21	51.1	501	1
Idaho	7.2	.3	---	.8	11.1	153.5	51.1	224	310	534	2	28	29.2	592	2
Wyoming	1.8	.1	.1	4/	1.8	131.2	6.8	150	27	176	1	10	9.5	196	1
Colorado	8.0	.4	---	9.8	18.6	475.8	39.1	542	194	736	3	33	61.3	830	2
New Mexico	4.5	.2	.2	4/	5.4	141.2	15.7	166	96	262	2	13	22.3	297	2
Arizona	5.1	.2	1.5	.5	6.1	177.4	28.0	214	295	510	1	16	7.5	534	1
Utah	6.9	.2	---	12.9	22.1	65.6	30.4	133	38	171	13	12	8.8	192	12
Neveda	.3	4/	---	---	.3	34.2	6.9	43	9	51	1	3	1.1	55	1
Washington	27.3	.9	13.1	2.2	43.9	111.2	86.7	253	396	649	7	60	39.9	748	6
Oregon	15.2	.5	6.8	6.4	32.3	124.6	45.1	212	276	488	7	39	24.1	551	6
California	201.7	5.5	38.4	68.0	327.4	706.2	406.8	1,456	2,268	3,724	9	146	41.3	3,911	8
Western	283.3	8.6	125.9	100.8	475.0	2,340.0	732.3	3,640	4,090	7,731	6	380	296.1	8,407	6
U.S. 48	1,801.9	100.6	1,215.1	417.9	3,603.4	13,244.3	5,240.3	22,401	17,710	40,111	9	2,374	245.2	44,937	8
Alaska	6	---	---	---	.6	.4	2.0	3	1	5	12	4/	4/	5	12
Hawaii	7.4	.4	1.8	---	9.6	13.9	12.8	36	149	186	5	8	11	205	5
50 States	1,809.9	101.0	1,216.9	417.9	3,613.4	13,258.6	5,255.1	22,440	17,860	40,302	9	2,383	246.3	45,147	8

1/ Preliminary. Details for individual States and items may not add due to rounding. 2/ Includes ducks, geese, pigeons, quail, pheasants and turkey hatching eggs, not shown separately. 3/ Includes poultry and eggs, meat animals, dairy products, wool, horses, mules, mohair, beeswax, goats, rabbits, and fur animals. 4/ Less than 0.05.

Table 19.--Selected poultry and egg ststistics 1/

Item	Dsts in-	Jsn.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Tables 19-21.--Egg prices: Average price per dozen st mid-month for shell eggs and per pound for frozen egg products													
United Ststes, received by farmers													
1965	Ct.	31.4	31.1	30.8	32.9	29.5	30.0	31.6	34.2	36.2	37.0	38.0	41.2
1966	Ct.	37.5	41.3	41.6	38.3	33.2	32.9	35.4	39.5	42.5			
Grade A lsrge eggs in retsil stores in urban areas 2/3/													
1965	Ct.	52.0	48.9	47.4	50.4	49.7	47.6	49.5	51.4	56.0	58.8	58.3	62.3
1966	Ct.	59.5	61.8	61.5	60.0	56.0	50.5	53.2	62.6	63.3			
New York, wholesale prices:													
Extras, white													
Large, 70 percent A													
1965	Ct.	27½-29½	31-32½	33-34½	37-38½	28½-30½	32½-33½	33½-35	38½-40	40-41½	41½-43	44½-45½	47½-49
1966	Ct.	39½-40½	46½-47½	47½-48½	40½-42	32½-35	37½-39	42½-44	41½-42½	51-52	45-46		
Minimum 10 percent AA, white:													
Large													
1965	Ct.	29-31	32-34	34-36	38½-40	28½-31	33-35	35½-37	42-43½	45-46½	42½-44	45½-47½	48½-50
1966	Ct.	41-42½	48-49	48-49½	42-43	34-36	38-39½	44-46	43-45	52-54	46-48		
Medium													
1965	Ct.	25-26½	29-31	27½-29	33-34½	23½-25½	25-26	28-29½	35-37	36-37	36½-38	40½-41½	46½-47½
1966	Ct.	35½-37	45½-46½	44-45½	36-37½	28-30	28-30	33-35	41-43	43½-45½	38-40		
Frozen egg 4/:													
Mixed whole egg, dark colored													
1965	Ct.	26½-28½	24½-26	24½-26½	25½-26½	26-27	27-28½	28½-30	28-30	28½-30	28½-30	30½-32	31½-33
1966	Ct.	31½-33	31½-33	35-36	36½-37½	30½-32¾	31-32½	30¾-32½	31½-34	-	30½-34		
Yolk 5/													
1965	Ct.	54-55	53-54	51-52	44½-51½	46-51	48-52	49-52	49-53	49-53	49-52	51-54	53-55
1966	Ct.	53½-55	54-55½	57-60	62½-65½	62-67	63-64	62-64	64½-65½	-	-		
White													
1965	Ct.	12-13½	11-12½	10¾-12½	11-12	11½-12½	12½-13½	13½-15	14½-15½	14¾-15¾	15-16½	16-17¼	16½-17½
1966	Ct.	15¼-16½	14¾-16	15½-16½	15½-16	11½-12¾	11-13	11½-12½	14-16	15¼-17	17-17½		
Chicago, weighted average prices, delivered													
Extrss, white, 80 percent A:													
Large													
1965	Ct.	27.95	30.90	33.21	35.84	30.42	31.26	32.61	39.25	41.94	42.12	44.23	45.89
1966	Ct.	38.91	45.51	46.88	39.43	33.78	35.37	42.77	43.17	49.84	45.21		
Medium													
1965	Ct.	24.83	27.38	28.94	32.94	25.32	25.80	27.43	30.94	32.54	34.29	35.93	43.43
1966	Ct.	34.43	42.92	43.34	36.87	29.77	28.48	31.96	39.95	43.96	38.37		
Iowa, received by farmers 6/													
Buyer qusility and volume incentive:													
Large or better													
1965	Ct.	23-27½	26-30	26½-30½	30-34	23½-27½	25-29	27½-31½	31½-36	35-39	35½-39½	36-40½	41-45½
1966	Ct.	33½-37½	39½-44	41-45	34-38½	26½-30½	30-34	36½-40½	38½-42½	44½-48½	39-43		
Medium													
1965	Ct.	18½-22½	21½-25½	21½-25½	27-32	18-24	18-22½	21-25½	25½-30	27-32	29-34	31-35½	37-43½
1966	Ct.	28-33	37-42½	36-41	28-33½	21½-26	21-26	25½-29½	33-37	35-41	31-35½		
Other farm eggs:													
Large or better													
1965	Ct.	20-21	22-23	22-24	24-27	21	22-23	23-25	27-29	30-32	31-32	32-33	37-39
1966	Ct.	29-30	36-37	36-37	31	24-25	25-27	30-33	34-35	40-41	33-36		
Medium													
1965	Ct.	15-16	16-17	16-17	18-22	15-17	15-17	16-18	20-21	21-23	23-25	25-27	30-35
1966	Ct.	24-25	29-32	30-31	25-27	20-21	18-20	22	25-29	30-32	28-30		
Georgia, prices received by producers 6/:													
Grade A, large													
1965	Ct.	25½	28½-29	30½-31	34	26-27	29-29½	31	35½-36½	37	39	37½-39	44-45
1966	Ct.	36-37	42½-43½	43½-44	37	30½	34	39½	38½	38	42		

See footnotes on page 30.

Continued-

Table 25.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jsn.	Feb.	Msr.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Tables 19-21.--Egg prices: Average price per dozen at mid-month for shell eggs and per pound for frozen egg products -Continued													
Georgia, received by producers 6/													
Grade A, medium													
1965	Ct.	23	24½-26	24½-25½	28-29	21-23	22	25	30-31½	29½-30½	32-32½	34	42-43
1966	Ct.	31½-32	41-42	39½-40	32½-33	25-25½	24½	29½	37	29⅓-31	35		
Los Angeles, delivered to retsilers, cartoned, Grade AA:													
Large													
1965	Ct.	38-42	34-39	33-38	35-40	32-37	33-38	36-41	39-44	43-48	45-50	43-48	49-54
1966	Ct.	46-51	49-54	51-56	46-51	40-45	40-45	41-46	48-53	51-56	45⅓-50⅓		
Medium													
1965	Ct.	34-37	30-33	29-32	33-36	30-33	30-33	32-35	34-37	38-41	43-45	39-43	45-49
1966		45-49	46-50	47-51	42-46	34-38	34-38	35-39	42-46	44-48	40⅓-44⅓		
Tables 22-24.--Average broiler prices per pound													
Liveweight:													
United States, at farm													
1965	Ct.	14.6	15.1	15.6	15.0	15.4	15.7	15.5	15.2	14.5	14.2	14.6	14.6
1966	Ct.	16.4	16.2	17.4	15.8	16.7	16.1	16.1	15.5	14.8			
Del-Mar-Va, at fsrm													
1965	Ct.	16.6	16.3	17.1	15.8	16.5	16.5	16.2	16.4	15.4	15.8	15.7	15.6
1966	Ct.	18.4	17.4	18.9	15.8	17.6	15.6	15.9	17.0	15.5			
Ready-to-cook weight:													
Frying chickens in retail stores in urgan areas 2/3/													
1965	Ct.	37.5	38.8	38.5	38.6	37.7	40.8	40.5	40.0	40.0	38.5	38.6	38.5
1966	Ct.	38.9	42.8	43.7	43.6	41.8	41.9	42.5	42.1	41.8			
Chicken bressts, in retail urban areas 2/7/													
1965	Ct.	66.4	67.4	67.5	67.0	66.3	68.7	69.3	69.6	68.9	67.9	67.5	67.7
1966	Ct.	67.4	71.6	72.0	72.3	70.7	71.6	71.1	71.7	71.5			
Broilers, delivered in trucklots (U. S. and plant Grade A)													
Chicago													
1965	Ct.	25.3	26.2	26.9	26.0	26.6	27.0	26.8	26.2	25.6	24.7	25.8	25.5
1966	Ct.	28.1	28.5	29.6	27.7	29.2	29.0	29.1	22.0	26.7			
New York													
1965	Ct.	26.0	26.2	27.1	25.8	27.1	27.2	27.2	26.6	26.3	25.4	25.8	25.3
1966	Ct.	28.5	28.8	30.0	27.7	29.4	29.2	29.5	28.4	27.2			
Los Angeles													
1965	Ct.	26.4	27.4	28.1	27.4	27.7	28.2	28.0	27.5	26.9	26.3	27.0	26.4
1966		29.2	29.6	30.8	29.6	30.7	30.4	30.4	28.9	27.2			
Tables 25-27.--Average turkey prices per pound													
Liveweight:													
United Ststes, at farm at mid-month													
1965	Ct.	22.2	22.1	22.4	23.6	23.8	23.4	22.3	21.9	21.7	21.3	22.0	23.8
1966	Ct.	23.1	24.1	24.7	24.2	23.0	23.0	21.9	21.7	22.2			
San Joaquin Valley:													
Heavy-type young toms													
1965	Ct.	21.2	---	---	---	23.4	24.0	22.2	21.9	21.8	21.0	21.3	22.3
1966	Ct.	22.1	---	---	24.0	24.0	21.8	21.0	20.2	21.3			

See footnotes on page 30.

Continued-

Table 25.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Tables 25-27.--Average turkey prices per pound -Continued													
Liveweight -Continued													
Ssn Joaquin Valley:													
Heavy-type young hens													
1965	Ct.	---	22.5	---	25.6	26.4	25.0	21.0	22.0	22.4	23.6	25.0	27.3
1966	Ct.	23.7	---	27.8	26.9	24.3	24.2	21.0	21.2	21.8			
Virginis, fryer-roasters													
1965	Ct.	21.9	22.0	---	24.6	25.1	23.3	21.9	21.5	22.0	22.5	23.2	24.2
1966	Ct.	---	23.4	24.7	24.3	22.1	22.0	19.8	19.3	21.2			
Iowa:													
Heavy-type young toms													
1965	Ct.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19.6	18.6	19.3	---
1966	Ct.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21.1	21.2			
Heavy-type young hens													
1965	Ct.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22.8	22.4	23.1	---
1966	Ct.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21.8	22.1			
Ready-to-cook weight:													
In retail stores in urban areas 2/7/8/													
Turkeys													
1965	Ct.	46.4	46.9	47.5	47.6	48.0	49.5	49.1	49.4	49.2	49.2	48.8	49.0
1966	Ct.	49.2	49.7	50.9	49.7	51.0	51.4	51.1	50.6	50.3			
New York, wholesale, frozen:													
Toms, heaviest weights quoted													
1965	Ct.	40.5	39.9	39.6	39.4	40.0	41.6	41.4	40.0	39.5	39.3	38.2	38.4
1966	Ct.	39.9	41.8	43.0	43.0	45.0	45.0	51.3	51.2	48.4			
Hens, 12-14 pounds													
1965	Ct.	39.2	39.7	39.8	41.0	42.5	39.1	36.8	37.2	37.5	37.5	38.8	42.7
1966	Ct.	43.0	43.0	43.0	41.7	38.9	37.9	35.8	35.7	37.7			
Chicago, wholesale, frozen:													
Toms, heaviest weights quoted													
1965	Ct.	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.7	40.1	40.2	39.1	38.7	38.6	37.6	37.8
1966	Ct.	38.4	40.2	41.5	41.5	43.3	47.7	49.5	49.5	---			
Hens, 12-14 pounds													
1965	Ct.	36.5	36.5	37.1	38.3	40.0	38.0	35.5	35.6	35.8	35.8	37.0	41.2
1966	Ct.	41.5	41.5	41.4	40.2	37.9	---	32.8	34.6	36.5			
Table 28.--Prices paid for broiler-type chicks, poults, broiler hatching eggs, feed and feed ingredients													
Broiler-type chicks per 100													
Georgia													
1965	Dol.	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.81	9.30	9.06	9.40	9.50	9.50	9.10	9.38	9.69
1966	Dol.	9.85	10.13	10.13	9.90	9.75	9.75	10.05	10.38	10.50			
Broiler hatching eggs per dozen													
Georgia													
1965	Ct.	66.00	66.00	66.00	64.80	61.40	60.20	61.60	62.00	62.00	60.60	62.50	64.80
1966	Ct.	65.40	66.50	66.30	64.00	64.00	64.00	65.40	66.50	67.00			
All poults per 100													
1965	Dol.	57.80	57.80	58.70	59.50	61.80	62.60	60.40	56.30	51.30	49.80	52.20	53.20
1966	Dol.	56.00	57.80	59.50	60.20	60.90	61.60	59.60	56.10	49.70			
Feed per 100 pounds:													
Poultry ration													
1965	Dol.	3.41	3.43	3.43	3.44	3.46	3.47	3.46	3.47	3.43	3.39	3.38	3.42
1966	Dol.	3.47	3.51	3.49	3.48	3.52	3.53	3.66	3.71	3.75			

See footnotes on page 30.

Continued-

Table 25.--Selected poultry and egg statistics -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Table 28.--Prices paid for broiler-type chicks, poults, broiler hatching eggs, feed and feed ingredients -Continued													
Feed per 100 pounds -Continued:													
Broiler grower feed													
1965	Dol.	4.80	4.83	4.80	4.83	4.81	4.85	4.88	4.89	4.84	4.83	4.77	4.80
1966	Dol.	4.80	4.93	4.87	4.88	4.86	4.92	5.08	5.14	5.19			
Turkey grower feed													
1965	Dol.	4.69	4.76	4.70	4.73	4.72	4.79	4.81	4.87	4.83	4.79	4.78	4.77
1966	Dol.	4.79	4.84	4.84	4.82	4.89	4.96	5.11	5.14	5.21			
Corn 9/													
1965	Dol.	2.05	2.09	2.11	2.16	2.20	2.21	2.18	2.11	2.11	1.89	1.75	1.93
1966	Dol.	2.04	2.05	2.00	2.07	2.12	2.12	2.27	2.40	2.42			
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein													
1965	Dol.	4.76	4.81	4.80	4.82	4.82	4.90	5.03	5.04	5.01	5.01	5.10	5.01
1966	Dol.	5.06	5.17	5.08	5.03	5.21	5.33	6.11	6.07	6.23			
Tables 29-30.--Number of layers on farms, rste of egg production, and total egg output on farms, 50 States													
Average for the month:													
Number of layers on farms													
1965	Mil.	305	300	297	294	291	290	288	290	295	300	303	304
1966	Mil.	302	299	296	293	289	286	285	288	296			
Eggs laid per 100 layers													
1965	No.	1,813	1,683	1,911	1,895	1,974	1,874	1,873	1,811	1,715	1,756	1,705	1,776
1966	No.	1,792	1,649	1,901	1,893	1,965	1,870	1,867	1,817	1,733			
Total monthly egg production													
1965	Mil. cs.	15.4	14.0	15.8	15.5	16.0	15.1	15.0	14.6	14.1	14.6	14.4	15.0
1966	Mil. cs.	15.0	13.7	15.6	15.4	15.8	14.8	14.8	14.5	14.3			
First of month:													
Number of layers on farms													
1965	Mil.	308	302	299	296	292	291	289	288	292	299	302	304
1966	Mil.	304	300	298	295	291	287	285	285	291	301		
Eggs laid per 100 layers													
1965	No.	57.7	59.3	61.0	62.3	64.0	63.4	61.6	59.2	57.7	56.6	56.7	57.0
1966	No.	57.7	57.9	59.9	62.7	63.5	63.1	61.5	59.0	58.3	57.3		
Daily rste of egg production													
1965	Mil. eggs	178	179	182	184	187	184	178	171	169	169	171	174
1966	Mil. eggs	175	174	178	185	185	181	175	168	170	173		
Table 31.--Factors in monthly supply of shell eggs, 50 States													
Eggs produced on fsrms													
1965	1,000 cs.	15,353	14,044	15,783	15,481	15,986	15,081	15,003	14,603	14,075	14,647	14,350	15,006
1966	1,000 cs.	15,017	13,678	15,650	15,411	15,767	14,844	14,758	14,533	14,258			
Shell eggs to storage													
1965	1,000 cs.	-5	-16	-3	15	268	204	-4	-98	-102	-87	-41	23
1966	1,000 cs.	-9	-57	8	14	34	31	-28	-22	49			
Eggs broken commercially													
1965	1,000 cs.	1,180	1,300	1,673	1,497	1,836	2,104	1,654	1,254	989	831	819	782
1966	1,000 cs.	891	827	1,211	1,609	1,970	2,092	1,500	1,164				
Eggs used for hatching													
1965	1,000 cs.	827	1,016	1,089	1,128	1,002	943	862	790	819	816	866	932
1966	1,000 cs.	905	1,105	1,203	1,227	1,099	1,026	943	906				
Balance													
1965	1,000 cs.	13,351	11,744	13,024	12,841	12,880	11,830	12,491	12,657	12,369	13,087	12,773	13,333
1966	1,000 cs.	13,230	11,803	13,228	12,561	12,664	11,695	12,343	12,485				

See footnoes on page 30.

Continued-

Table 25.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Table 32.--Commercial production of poultry and red meat, 48 States													
Chicken and turkey meat, r-t-c weight 10/													
1965	Mil. lb.	560	469	526	541	563	645	683	773	847	877	819	695
1966	Mil. lb.	589	522	554	605	617	733	722	902				
Total red meat, carcass weight 11/													
1965	Mil. lb.	2,691	2,354	2,778	2,523	2,350	2,458	2,403	2,510	2,690	2,668	2,640	2,571
1966	Mil. lb.	2,609	2,387	2,749	2,552	2,574	2,666	2,421	2,745				
Table 33.--Chicken certified as wholesome in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weight													
Young													
1965	Mil. lb.	396.0	353.0	407.7	420.3	433.1	486.8	467.3	483.2	469.8	456.9	398.8	421.4
1966	Mil. lb.	407.0	397.8	439.4	450.0	469.7	514.3	465.2	540.8				
Mature													
1965	Mil. lb.	41.9	33.2	33.9	29.6	26.8	28.0	28.0	31.3	40.1	44.1	44.9	43.5
1966	Mil. lb.	37.2	36.7	32.5	34.8	36.8	35.5	32.5	36.0				
Total													
1965	Mil. lb.	437.8	386.3	441.6	450.0	459.9	514.8	495.3	514.5	509.9	501.0	443.8	465.0
1966	Mil. lb.	444.1	434.5	471.9	484.4	506.5	549.8	497.8	576.8				
Table 34.--Turkey certified as wholesome in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weight													
Fryer-roasters													
1965	Mil. lb.	4.1	4.8	6.2	6.5	6.9	9.3	9.1	10.1	10.2	14.2	12.9	11.4
1966	Mil. lb.	5.2	6.2	8.0	7.5	7.9	11.1	10.0	10.5				
Young turkeys													
1965	Mil. lb.	26.9	8.4	7.7	7.4	13.5	33.8	81.6	152.2	213.4	247.6	262.0	140.6
1966	Mil. lb.	29.9	11.0	7.9	11.5	22.3	57.9	10.0	184.6				
Old turkeys													
1965	Mil. lb.	.2	.5	.7	1.6	6.6	11.6	5.0	1.4	.8	.3	.2	.5
1966	Mil. lb.	.5	.9	1.1	1.5	5.5	10.5	4.8	1.3				
Total turkey													
1965	Mil. lb.	31.2	13.7	14.5	15.6	27.0	54.7	95.7	163.6	224.4	262.1	275.1	152.5
1966	Mil. lb.	35.5	18.1	17.0	20.5	35.7	79.5	114.5	196.4				
Table 35.--Ducks, other poultry, and total poultry certified as wholesome in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weight													
Ducks													
1965	Mil. lb.	.8	.7	2.2	4.8	5.6	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.5	4.7	3.4	2.2
1966	Mil. lb.	1.0	.7	2.2	4.3	5.8	6.6	5.3	5.7				
Other poultry													
1965	Mil. lb.	.1	.1	.1	.1	.3	.5	.4	.2	.2	.3	1.5	.3
1966	Mil. lb.	.1	.1	.1	.3	.2	.5	.5	.6				
Total poultry													
1965	Mil. lb.	469.9	400.7	458.4	470.4	492.9	576.3	597.2	684.0	740.0	768.2	723.7	620.0
1966	Mil. lb.	480.7	453.3	491.2	509.5	548.2	636.3	618.1	779.5				
Table 36.--Chicken and turkey inspected for canning and other processed foods in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weight													
Chicken													
Young													
1965	Mil. lb.	10.8	9.1	11.8	11.4	11.6	14.4	10.8	12.6	10.9	11.1	11.6	12.3
1966	Mil. lb.	11.3	11.4	15.9	16.5	15.8	17.3	14.6	16.5				

See footnotes on page 30.

Continued-

Table 25.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Table 36.--Chicken and turkey inspected for canning and other processed foods in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weight -Continued													
Chicken -Continued:													
Mature													
1965	Mil. lb.	25.9	24.1	25.7	24.6	25.1	26.4	28.3	23.6	23.8	28.2	27.2	27.2
1966	Mil. lb.	28.6	25.8	29.8	24.1	24.1	24.1	19.0	24.1				
Total													
1965	Mil. lb.	36.7	33.3	37.4	36.0	36.7	40.9	39.2	36.2	34.7	39.3	38.8	39.5
1966	Mil. lb.	39.8	37.2	45.7	40.6	39.8	41.4	33.7	40.5				
Turkey													
1965	Mil. lb.	16.8	15.1	17.6	18.0	16.4	19.1	21.7	21.1	23.1	27.5	27.7	28.8
1966	Mil. lb.	24.6	22.1	24.8	24.0	22.6	25.7	26.4	33.0				
Table 37.--Per capita consumption of shell eggs													
Shell equivalent													
1964	No.	24.9	23.0	25.0	23.2	23.4	21.8	23.0	23.6	22.8	24.0	23.5	24.8
1965	No.	24.7	21.6	23.9	23.6	23.6	21.6	23.0	23.1	22.5	24.0	23.3	24.2
1966	No.	24.0	21.4	23.9	22.7	22.6	21.1	22.0	22.5				
Table 38.--Chicks hatched by types and pullet chicks placed													
Chicks hatched:													
Broiler-type													
1965	Mil.	192.5	189.4	218.3	224.3	240.2	227.0	225.2	207.2	187.2	195.9	196.8	209.9
1966	Mil.	218.2	206.0	235.8	246.0	257.8	246.3	244.2	224.0	212.4			
Egg-type													
1965	Mil.	31.3	36.9	59.7	73.5	68.4	47.1	32.8	28.7	29.0	28.1	26.5	26.9
1966	Mil.	37.2	41.7	66.4	83.1	77.8	54.4	36.4	34.0	35.5			
Pullet chicks placed domestically for broiler hatchery supply flocks 12/													
Total for month													
1965	Thou.	2,105	2,730	3,448	3,893	3,363	2,810	2,687	2,429	2,483	2,607	2,580	2,757
1966	Thou.	2,623	2,990	3,843	3,920	3,787	3,937	3,091	3,060	3,685			
Cumulation relevant to breeder flock 13/													
1965	Thou.	---	---	21,500	21,833	22,011	20,774	19,648	19,362	19,287	20,034	21,237	22,159
1966	Thou.	21,471	22,011	23,465	23,843	23,720	22,852	21,716	20,976	21,156	22,312	23,803	25,107
1967	Thou.	26,437	26,948	27,251	28,313								
For laying flock replacements 14/													
1965	Thou.	17,743	21,159	33,319	40,632	37,554	26,372	19,102	16,793	17,007	16,639	15,834	16,220
1966	Thou.	21,237	23,740	37,049	45,486	42,711	31,119	21,278	20,044	21,445			
Table 39.--Poults hatched by breeds													
Poults hatched:													
Light breeds													
1965	Thou.	779	781	1,098	1,318	1,651	1,703	1,846	1,164	738	880	744	886
1966	Thou.	1,106	818	1,072	1,399	1,612	1,693	1,843	1,369	1,014			
Heavy white breeds													
1965	Thou.	1,907	3,979	8,412	9,946	10,326	8,168	4,826	1,915	912	644	1,008	1,666
1966	Thou.	3,609	6,299	11,352	12,842	13,368	10,518	5,739	1,731	843			
Other heavy breeds													
1965	Thou.	1,284	3,822	9,870	10,902	10,923	7,951	3,341	493	68	180	246	501
1966	Thou.	1,150	4,046	8,661	9,475	9,413	6,515	2,721	366	28			

See footnotes on page 30.

Continued-

Table 25.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/-Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Table 39.--Poults hatched by breeds -Continued													
Poults hatched -Continued:													
Total heavy breeds													
1965	Thou.	3,191	7,801	18,282	20,848	21,249	16,119	8,167	2,408	980	824	1,254	2,167
1966	Thou.	4,759	10,345	20,013	22,317	22,781	17,033	8,460	2,097	871			
All breeds													
1965	Thou.	3,970	8,582	19,380	22,166	22,900	17,822	10,013	3,572	1,718	1,704	1,998	3,053
1966	Thou.	5,865	11,163	21,085	23,716	24,393	18,726	10,303	3,466	1,885			
Table 40.--Cold storage holdings of shell and frozen eggs, first of the month													
All frozen eggs													
1965	Mil. lb.	58.1	53.8	52.7	55.4	56.0	66.8	84.3	97.8	100.2	94.6	81.1	64.4
1966	Mil. lb.	51.1	38.0	28.2	24.0	32.7	42.2	55.5	62.0	59.9	52.4		
Shell eggs													
1965	1,000 cs.	62	57	41	38	53	321	525	521	423	321	234	126
1966	1,000 cs.	85	76	20	28	42	76	107	79	57	106		
Shell equivalent of all eggs													
1965	1,000 cs.	1,534	1,420	1,375	1,442	1,470	2,012	2,660	2,996	2,961	2,715	2,288	1,778
1966	1,000 cs.	1,378	1,037	733	637	869	1,144	1,512	1,648	1,574	1,433		
Table 41.--Cold storage holdings of frozen egg, by types, first of the month													
Frozen whole mixed egg													
1965	Mil. lb.	31.3	28.3	27.1	28.1	25.6	30.8	44.1	56.5	61.3	59.0	50.9	38.6
1966	Mil. lb.	29.4	20.4	14.6	11.4	16.5	22.8	31.7	35.9	34.4	29.3		
Frozen egg whites													
1965	Mil. lb.	11.5	10.8	10.4	11.0	11.4	13.8	15.5	15.8	14.1	13.0	10.9	10.1
1966	Mil. lb.	8.9	7.9	6.6	6.3	7.2	8.7	10.4	10.6	10.0	9.4		
Frozen egg yolks													
1965	Mil. lb.	13.1	12.9	13.2	15.2	18.0	21.0	23.4	23.5	23.0	20.4	17.5	14.1
1966	Mil. lb.	11.1	8.6	6.0	5.6	8.1	9.7	12.4	14.0	12.9	11.9		
Tables 42-44.--Cold storage holdings of poultry, first of the month													
Turkey													
1965	Mil. lb.	207.4	197.1	168.9	137.0	105.7	82.5	70.0	88.4	147.2	243.6	362.8	280.3
1966	Mil. lb.	200.1	181.3	156.5	122.0	92.3	69.4	69.7	103.6	171.4	274.4		
Poultry excluding turkeys and ducks													
1965	Mil. lb.	138.5	136.7	127.2	111.8	104.2	88.7	81.8	80.4	81.3	88.2	95.5	100.8
1966	Mil. lb.	107.8	97.4	89.5	77.0	74.2	77.6	85.7	99.5	104.3	112.8		
Broilers and fryers													
1965	Mil. lb.	26.8	27.4	25.5	21.9	24.3	20.1	20.3	19.8	19.4	20.3	21.8	21.9
1966	Mil. lb.	24.6	21.5	18.6	17.3	16.2	15.5	16.4	19.2	21.3	24.4		
Tables 45-46.--Exports of fresh or frozen poultry to selected areas													
Broilers:													
Common Market:													
West Germany													
1965	Thou. lb.	357	887	1,895	1,809	1,582	1,489	1,248	1,859	2,256	3,198	2,102	2,068
1966	Thou. lb.	1,756	2,131	2,262	1,291	617	1,132	1,985	2,698				

See footnotes on page 30.

Continued-

Table 25.--Selected poultry and egg ststistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Dats in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Tables 45-46.--Exports of fresh or frozen poultry to selected sreas -Continued													
Broilers -Continued:													
Common Market:													
Total													
1965	Thou. lb.	462	1,224	2,366	2,394	2,096	1,796	1,762	2,656	2,638	4,119	2,533	2,946
1966	Thou. lb.	2,872	2,353	2,262	1,740	1,004	1,439	2,299	2,923				
Other countries													
1965	Thou. lb.	1,741	3,349	5,139	4,223	3,990	4,155	4,263	4,630	5,202	7,139	8,031	9,058
1966	Thou. lb.	4,825	5,442	5,538	5,838	4,777	4,673	5,239	4,601				
Grand total													
1965	Thou. lb.	2,203	4,573	7,505	6,617	6,086	5,951	6,025	7,286	7,840	11,258	10,564	12,004
1966	Thou. lb.	7,697	7,795	7,800	7,578	5,781	6,112	7,538	7,524				
Turkey:													
Common Market:													
West Germany													
1965	Thou. lb.	644	1,526	2,587	1,835	948	1,812	1,738	3,955	6,310	7,919	5,276	2,915
1966	Thou. lb.	2,470	1,879	803	384	340	584	1,205	3,209				
Total													
1965	Thou. lb.	1,044	1,980	3,316	2,495	1,873	2,571	2,705	5,491	8,289	9,820	6,517	3,733
1966	Thou. lb.	3,311	2,529	1,404	786	934	1,486	1,504	4,073				
Other countries													
1965	Thou. lb.	238	220	412	428	537	409	609	595	1,235	1,499	1,388	1,100
1966	Thou. lb.	487	447	366	397	478	305	296	832				
Grand total													
1965	Thou. lb.	1,282	2,200	3,728	2,923	2,410	2,980	3,314	6,086	9,524	11,319	7,900	4,833
1966	Thou. lb.	3,798	2,976	1,770	1,183	1,412	1,791	1,800	4,905				
Tables 47-50.--USDA contrscts to purchsse young chickens, turkey and eggs													
Eggs, shell equivalent													
1965	1,000 cs.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1966	1,000 cs.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---					
Young chickens, ready-to-cook weight													
1965	1,000 lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,950	6,060	9,570	13,740
1966	1,000 lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,560	8,070	7,860		
Canned chicken													
1965	1,000 lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1966	1,000 lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---					
Turkey, ready-to-cook weight													
1965	1,000 lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,272	15,232	1,400	---
1966	1,000 lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,010	4,920	15/		

1/ These data update tables 19 through 50 in the "Selected Statistical Series for Poultry and Eggs Through 1965", Bulletin ERS 232 , issued May 1966. Table numbers shown are the same as those in this statistical supplement to the "Poultry and Egg Situation". 2/ Reported by Buresu of Lsbor Ststistics. Prices collected during a three-day period in the month. 3/ Fifty urban areas in sample. 4/ First Friday of esch month. 5/ Highest color quoted. 6/ Mostly prices when quoted. 7/ Thirty-five urban areas. 8/ Birds weighing 8-16 pounds. 9/ Prices received by farmers converted to a hundredweight basis. 10/ Chicken and turkey meat excludes slaughter on farms for home use and non-farm production. Estimates of monthly poultry meat production based on avsilable indications of msrketings developed from information on inventories, numbers raised, intentions to raise and market poultry as well as data on chick plscement and current monthly msrketings. 11/ Excludes farm slaughter, lard and rendered pork fat. 12/ Placements reported by leading breeders. 13/ Sum of domestic plscements 7-14 months previous. 14/ One-half egg-type chick hatch plus pullet chicks placed for hstchery supply flocks. 15/ Offerings of prices snd qusntities rejected becsuse they did not justify scceptance under the Sec. 32 surplus removal progrsm.

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Title	Page
1	Changes from the preceding year in selected broiler industry statistics, 1960 to date	2
2	Factors related to change in annual broiler production, 1948-67	9
3	Factors related to change in annual turkey production, 1948-67	12
4	Factors in influencing and indicative of the demand for eggs and poultry, 1940-65	14
5	Product-feed price ratios for poultry enterprises, and returns above feed costs in egg production, available date, 1940-66	15
6	Eggs and poultry: Measures of production efficiency and prices, 1930-66	16
7	Prices of poultry feeds, feed ingredients, chicks and poults, 1950-66	17
8	Eggs, chicken, turkey and red meats: Civilian per capita consumption, 1940-66	18
9	Chickens: Breed and variety distribution of hatchery supply flocks enrolled in the National Poultry Improvement Plan, United States, 1942 through 1966, by regions, 1966	19
10	Turkeys: Breed and variety distribution of hatchery supply flocks enrolled in the National Turkey Improvement Plan, United States, 1944 through 1966, by regions, 1966	20
11	Cold storage holdings of high-protein foods, October 1, 1966, with comparison	21
12	Layers and potential layers, October 1 and following January 1, 1960 to date	22
13	Egg-feed price ratios, replacements started and raised, and subsequent numbers of pullets on farms, 1950 to date	23
14	Egg supplies available to civilians for food, January-March, April-June, and July-August 1965-66	24
15	Egg-type chick hatchery operations, United States and 5 States reporting weekly, 1965 to date	25
16	Into-storage movement of eggs compared with concurrent shell egg production, 1945-65	26
17	Weekly broiler chick placements in 23 States related to 1965 and 1966 U. S. broiler production	27
18	USDA purchases of cut-up young chickens for National School Lunch Program, by years, 1961-65, by weeks, 1965 to date	28
19	Charges on U. S. broilers and turkeys imported by West Germany, per pound, July 31, 1962 to date	29
20	Turkeys for breeding on January 1: Farmers' intentions and reported numbers, 15 important States, 1964 to date	30
21	Turkeys: Monthly hatchings, by breed type, advanced to indicate prospective month of marketing, 48 States, 1962 to date	31
22	Rank of States in turkeys raised, 1966 with comparisons	32
23	USDA purchases of ready-to-cook turkeys by years, 1951-65, by weeks, 1964 to date	33
24	Realized gross farm income from all sources, by States and regions, 1965	34
25	Selected poultry and egg statistics	35

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20250.

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. Department of Agriculture

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

NOTICE

If you no longer need this publication, check here ☐ return this sheet, and your name will be dropped from the mailing list.

If your address should be changed, write the new address on this sheet and return the whole sheet to:

Division of Administrative Services (ML)
Office of Management Services
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20250.

PES-244 - The Poultry and Egg Situation